

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## ATTEMPT TO WRECK CUDAHY PLANT.

The cooler building of the Cudahy Packing Company's plant at Kansas City was destroyed last Monday morning by an explosion which completely wrecked it and did damage estimated at something like \$700,000. It was at first reported that ammonia was the cause of the explosion, but careful investigation found the ammonia system all right, and it was evident that the act was incendiary, due probably to alien race feeling caused by the fact that the company has been executing large war contracts.

Although no clues were left by the persons responsible, it is generally believed that they are to be found in the colony of Austrians living at Kansas City, which numbers 10,000 persons. The Cudahy Company has large contracts for meat from the allied powers, and three previous attempts have been made either to blow up or burn the plants of the company. The last effort succeeded, despite precautions that were believed to be more than adequate. Not only was the cooling plant wrecked, but a considerable quantity of fresh meat was destroyed.

## EXTEND PENN. COLD STORAGE LIMIT.

Amendments materially changing the Pennsylvania cold storage act were introduced in Pennsylvania legislature last week by Mr. Rininger. Anything that is stored fifteen days is to be classed as cold storage, and any admission to storage of food not in fit condition is to be considered violation of the act.

The periods of storage are provided as follows: Eggs, 10 months; butter, 11 months; fish, 11 months; beef, 6 months; pork, sheep and lamb, 8 months; veal, 5 months; fowls, drawn, 7 months; fowl, undrawn, 10 months. In most cases the periods are extended two months beyond those now allowed.

## MEAT RATES AGAIN SUSPENDED

By an order issued at Washington on Wednesday, advances in the rates on livestock, fresh meats and packing house products from St. Louis, Chicago and other points to New York City and other Eastern points proposed by the Eastern railroads, were further suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission from April 15 until October 15. These advances have been protested by the meat producers and packers, and the commission has not had time within which to complete its investigation into their reasonableness.

## TO STUDY ANIMAL DISEASES.

About a year ago The National Provisioner announced an appropriation of more than a million dollars by the Rockefeller Foundation for the establishment of an investigation into animal diseases and the devising of means to eradicate them. This work was checked at that time by the refusal of the New Jersey State authorities to grant permission for the establishment of the necessary laboratories in that State, due to opposition from anti-vivisectionists.

Opposition has now been overcome, apparently, the protection of the public health and the conservation of our meat supplies being recognized as of first importance. The Rockefeller Foundation has announced that it will soon begin work on the construction of a new plant near Princeton for the study of animal diseases. The ground, buildings, and equipment of the new laboratory will cost, it is estimated, \$1,000,000.

Last week Governor Fielder of New Jersey signed a bill giving to the State Board of Health the power to grant to regularly incorporated colleges, universities and philanthropic institutions in that State permission to make experiments on animals under certain restrictions.

At an expense of \$1,000,000 the Foundation has purchased 480 acres of land south-east of Lake Carnegie near Princeton. The plans include a completely equipped laboratory for the study of bacteriology in its relation to animal diseases, the exhaustive study of which may throw light on cognate human diseases. Special attention will be paid to the foot-and-mouth disease.

Dr. Theobald Smith, professor of comparative pathology at Harvard, will be in charge of the new institute. He will associate other eminent scientists with him in his work.

## PREDICT MORE MEAT PRODUCTION.

It is reported from Washington that a big increase in the production of meat in the federal forest ranges this year is predicted by the Bureau of Forestry. The figures show that forests will furnish forage for 1,983,775 cattle and horses, 8,747,025 sheep and goats, and 64,040 swine. This is an increase over last year of 92,656 in the number of cattle and horses, but a decrease of 120,881 sheep and goats. The belief is expressed that the recent high price of beef has encouraged many farmers and former sheep men to go into cattle raising.

## THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH SITUATION.

The Department of Agriculture issued a statement on April 14 to the effect that no further outbreaks of the foot-and-mouth scourge are expected, even though an isolated case crops up here and there occasionally. From now on the greatest possible danger is that such sporadic cases might be concealed from the authorities, and spreading silently from farm to farm, develop into an epidemic before the Federal and State experts could grapple with it. Farmers have been urged to give immediate notice of anything suspicious about their cattle.

In this connection, the Bureau of Animal Industry says that germs are likely to live as long as two months in the feed supplies, hay, manure, etc., of places that have been affected, and that no new stock should be admitted to these premises, no matter how thoroughly disinfected, for at least two months after the disinfection.

A new bulletin for the benefit of the farmer and the public generally is about to be issued by the department on the subject. It will be "Farmers' Bulletin 660—Foot-and-Mouth Disease," and will be sent free upon application. It will give practical advice and describe the symptoms of the disease.

In its announcement the department defends the policy of slaughtering infected cattle instead of resorting to quarantine, and gives 140,000 as the number of head slaughtered since the general quarantine became effective on October 19, 1914. In defense of this policy it again refers to the case of Germany, where, it is said, the failure to slaughter all cases in the beginning allowed the number of infected animals to grow to such proportions that finally it became economically unwise to slaughter.

Thus, it is pointed out that in Germany, in 1911, the animals with foot-and-mouth disease were 3,366,369 cattle, 2,555,371 hogs, 1,602,927 sheep and 53,674 goats. The department believes that the quarantine method would saddle this country with even a more staggering total of unfit animals, in view of the fact that there are between three and four times as many cattle, sheep, hogs and goats here as in Germany.

The announcement declares that the first activity of the department after the outbreak last October was to begin to trace all the shipments from Chicago, "to round up and slaughter the exposed stock, and quarantine the sections into which they had been taken,

(Continued on page 36.)

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TO AID BUSINESS

### What Business Men Think the New Government Body Can Do

How do the commercial interests of the country regard the Federal Trade Commission and its opportunity? What can it do in their opinion to help American business? "The Nation's Business," the official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has put this question to a number of the most representative American business men engaged in enterprises that are nation-wide in their character. Numerous replies have been received.

"Business men are ready to do their share," is the answer of James J. Hill, railroad man. "In mutual understanding, without prejudice, lies the hope of the future. For some years after the close of the present war in Europe the opportunities of the United States should be great and its possibilities will also be great. Its soil products, its mineral products, its manufactures and its capital will all be in demand to restore the waste places of countries partially depopulated and industrially destroyed. What we need is a clear field, no favors, and a full restoration of confidence. Division, hostility and working at cross purposes have gone far enough."

"If the Federal Trade Commission adopts the policy that it will honestly endeavor to do all that it can to assist business, it can do so by modifying the effect of the trust statutes by applying the rule of reason and permitting reasonable practices in restraint of trade where, in the end, such restraint of trade will react to the public good," was the reply of Charles S. Keith, industrial expert of Kansas City, Mo. "I mean such as agreements that will tend to the practice of the conservation of natural resources, and others. I believe that the time has arrived in this country when the laboring man as well as the employer, when the farmer as well as the consumer, realizes that reasonable co-operation is necessary to industrial welfare and to the prosperity of all classes of citizens, and that cut-throat competition through legislative enactments, or the fear of prosecutions and judicial decisions, is the present curse of this country. This is the only way in which the Commission can be of actual assistance. Any other policy will result in greater depression, if that is possible."

#### Should Be a Judge, Not a Prosecutor.

Said Joseph H. DeFrées, the well-known lawyer of Chicago:

"The Federal Trade Commission will help business by causing the public to understand as soon as possible: (1) that it does not believe that it must do something to justify its existence; (2) that its attitude of mind is that of a judge and not that of a prosecutor; (3) that it will now consider only matters of 'interest to the public' in the sense that such interest is vital and nation-wide; and (4) that unfair methods of competition will be determined by definite legal standards with sympathetic recognition of existing conditions and the necessary evolutionary progress of business."

"What can the Commission do for us?" asks August H. Vogel, of Milwaukee, former president of the National Association of Tanners. "(1) It can assist us in securing a clearer understanding of what is and what is not permissible under the Sherman Act and

thus in time build up a code of business ethics which all honest business will be glad to recognize and support. (2) It can make a careful study of the methods employed by European nations in the development of their foreign trade, and suggest ways and means of adopting such policies as are applicable to our conditions. (3) In view of the important foreign tariff modifications which are certain to follow the close of the European war, it can carefully study foreign and domestic industrial and commercial conditions and report to the President and Congress its findings in order that American labor and capital may receive intelligent and just consideration."

"If the new Federal Trade Commission develops under the act of Commerce constituting it in a manner similar to the development of the Interstate Commerce Commission we shall have in a short time a body of business experts who will have constantly at hand facts and figures which will enable them to form clear opinion not only as to business conditions of any existing enterprises, but also as to probable business conditions which will surround any new or contemplated business enterprises of large scope," is the opinion expressed by Robert Newton Lynch, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

"It is readily conceded," he added, "that no statute can be drawn or decision of court rendered which will adequately define the proper limits of exercise of large business undertakings and legitimate business combinations. The opportunity which this Commission affords for definite and reliable information, to persons, firms or corporations contemplating business expansion is of inestimable value, both in prevention of litigation, and encouragement of commercial progress along right lines. It is frequently stated by railroad presidents and officers high in command that the total effect of regulation of railroads under the interstate commerce act has been highly beneficial to the railroads."

"It seems clearly beyond question that an expert tribunal with power to solve similar questions will prove equally beneficial to the many large business enterprises of this country. When business doubts and uncertainties, heretofore compelled to await determination by the courts, may be thus settled by expert tribunal, it may be confidently predicted there will result in the operation of the commerce of the United States a new freedom from doubt which will go far to remove restraint of trade."

"Guidance and advice, not prosecution, and fair and reasonable co-operation between business interests, are indispensable if our people are to compete with other nations and be successful," is the opinion of Joseph N. Teal, prominent Pacific coast lawyer of Portland, Ore. "Concretely, I should say one of the subjects of most direct and pressing importance is a study of the conditions our manufacturers have to contend with and of the character of competition they have to meet in foreign markets. The Commission can gather and distribute statistical information of incalculable value. In fact, working

in close co-operation with the business men, its usefulness cannot be exaggerated.

"The possible benefit to business lies quite as much in what the Commission can refrain from doing as in what it may do. Relief from uncertainty and a chance to go ahead on legitimate lines are the needs of today, and the Commission can aid materially in bringing about the desired condition of affairs."

#### Cudahy Says Railroads Must Be Helped.

"Help the railroads and you will help business," says Patrick Cudahy, the packer of Milwaukee. "Railroads are the business arteries of the country, and when they are depressed all business is depressed, and when you put life into them all business responds. As to the trusts and large combinations, if you find anything illegitimate in their operations, cut it out. Then encourage them to do all the business they possibly can legitimately and compel them to allow the small business man to do likewise."

L. L. Arnold, editor of Cotton, published at Atlanta, writes:

"The Federal Trade Commission can do much just at present to help the business of the country by conducting its investigations along broad, constructive lines, rather than sitting in judgment on specific issues of fact; by rendering clear and illuminating decisions on complex points in the present laws controlling business combinations and operation, a number of which are now involved and ambiguous. Especially may this commission become immediately valuable by indicating, through its early decisions, its intention to adhere to this broad constructive spirit, thereby relieving corporate business of a large part of the suspense under which it has been laboring for so long."

"Before the passage of the law creating this Commission, the possibility of being—on some strained technicality—pronounced a law-breaker or sentenced to confinement, deterred men from doing what they knew was according to the spirit of the law, but which no one was authorized to approve officially," says Wallace D. Simmons, president of the Simmons Hardware Company at Philadelphia. "This Commission has announced that it will brush aside legal technicalities in its rulings and pass on each question on its merits. Therefore, many enterprises will be soon under way which would not have been undertaken with the former doubt hanging over them. In my opinion, the Commission can help the revival of business materially by giving wide publicity to the idea that no man need hesitate to embark in any enterprise in harmony with the spirit of the times for fear of being penalized for some unintentional and technical infraction of the statutes."

#### BEEF SUPPLIES FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

During the past three weeks three vessels have reached New York from Argentina carrying an aggregate of 68,408 quarters of beef, which is less than a single week's normal shipments to England. But one of these boats brought mutton, the latter total being 10,550 carcasses. Even these moderate arrivals are greater than the recent average. Most of the South American production for export is going to supply European army needs and general consumptive demand in England and France.



## MAGNITUDE OF REFRIGERATED FOOD INDUSTRY

### Meat Trade is Chief Feature of British Refrigerated Imports

By George Goodsir, of W. Weddel & Co., Ltd., London.

Although little more than a generation has passed since the first cargo of frozen meat reached our island shores from across the ocean, men had wrought and thought and planned, with alternate fears and hopes, through many previous years, how best to apply artificial means to the preservation of perishable food products. Engineers, chemists, experts in one physical science or another, and cranks of many kinds had spent laborious days and toilsome nights in attempts to solve the problem of safe transport.

There were two very strong influences simultaneously at work in the world compelling the attention of Nineteenth Century inventors to this subject—superabundance of perishable food supplies in some parts of the world calling for a market; semi-starvation in other parts demanding to be fed.

As early as in 1853 people were anxious to know if some means could not be devised for transporting Australia's and New Zealand's surplus supplies of mutton to half-starved England! There was no lack of ideas on the subject, nor of patents, as 200 of these were taken out in the course of a few years.

Various chemical processes were tried and found wanting; preservation in paraffin or in boiling fat was advocated by enthusiasts having more faith in their text-books than judgment of men's tastes; sun-drying (after the manner in which "charqui" is still prepared in South American countries) did not appeal to English palates.

There remained the tinning process which, after much experimenting, became a recognized means of adding (fractionally) to our food supplies; but it, too, was never, nor is it now, very popular with the masses of our people.

Almost imperceptibly there seems to have come into the minds of several men at work in different fields of thought the idea of utilizing cold for the preservation of fresh meat products, first by natural ice and afterwards by ice artificially produced. Natural ice was at an early stage relegated to a second place in favor of the greater cold produced by mixing ice with salt, which could be more advantageously applied to the preservation of meat.

But that method was much too cumbersome for oversea trading; and unless some better method had been devised the great trade in North American chilled beef could never have been developed commercially. The invention of direct cooling by mechanical compression practically solved the problems which had baffled men for so long. That discovery it was which gave rise to and made possible the vast refrigerating industry of today.

It would, naturally, be extremely interesting to be able to point to some one man as the sole originator of the industry; but the "freezing machine" did not spring complete from any one brain; and it is indeed extremely difficult even to divide the honor among three or four claimants, without doing injustice to others.

Dr. John Gorrie in the United States, Per-

kins in London, Harrison and Mort in Australia, Carré and Tellier in France, each carried forward by stages the search after knowledge: and in the end reached the truth itself—though it was left for other and more practical commercial men to apply it to the advantage of mankind. But I cannot leave this part of my subject without reference to the efforts of Mr. T. C. Mort, of Sydney, who in 1861 apparently established the first freezing works in the world (primarily for the local storage of meat) at Darling Harbor, Sydney.

In 1875 he thought he saw his way to overcoming the difficulties of the voyage to England. The sailing ship *Northam* was chartered and fitted with an ammonia plant, but the piping unhappily broke down before the ship left Sydney harbor, allowing the ammonia to escape and so destroying the meat—a mishap which seems to have hastened Mort's death. A fine statue stands in Sydney to his memory as a great pioneer, if not the greatest, in the industry.

The carriage of American chilled beef failed to give entire satisfaction with ice as the cooling medium, and in 1877 Mr. Henry Bell and his brother, Mr. James Bell (both of whom afterwards received knighthoods), in partnership with Mr. J. J. Coleman, produced the first effective dry-air refrigerating engine known as the Bell-Coleman.

#### First Successful Importation of Frozen Meat.

Although it had not been Mort's good fortune to see his long labors crowned with complete success, the knowledge gained from his exhaustive experiments was, in 1878, applied by a group of Queensland squatters under Mr. (afterwards Sir) Andrew McIlwraith, of the firm of McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., who chartered and fitted the *Strathleven* with one of these Bell-Coleman machines. This steamer delivered in excellent condition some 40 tons of frozen beef, mutton and lamb in London Docks on February 2, 1880.

How many anxious minds were centered on that little vessel as she steamed up the crowded river! The refrigerating engineer alone knew the condition; the captain guessed; the consignees hoped for success; the shippers prayed for it. Within twenty-four hours all the world heard and wondered at the brilliant success of the experiment. Soon there were many schemes on foot, and since that memorable day the refrigerating industry has never looked back.

Perhaps these brief introductory references to the early experimental days of refrigeration may enable us, by comparison, better to comprehend the present magnitude and importance of the industry.

Although cattle and sheep were the originating factors in the creation of the industry, many other uses for refrigeration have been evolved. I shall touch later upon the great dairy produce and fruit trades. It is possible to do no more than allude to several allied trades, such as those in fish, eggs, bacon, game, rabbits and poultry, all of which are now greatly influenced by refrigeration.

To recite even the names of all the industries in which refrigeration plays a subordinate, but yet important part would call for a

lengthy catalogue that would simply worry without imparting much information. Suffice it to mention such diverse products as hops, rubber, seeds and bulbs; such varied industries as brewing, wine-making, chocolate-making, tobacco-curing, and (most unlikely of all) iron ore smelting; such different purposes as the treatment of health in cases of tuberculosis and tetanus; and, finally, the sinking of wells (by freezing saturated strata so as to cut through and carry the walls of the well down to the desired depth).

The recital of these widely divergent uses must serve to indicate the vast scope of the subject of refrigeration. I shall confine my remarks chiefly to frozen meats (with which I am personally most familiar), and to dairy produce and fruit, with which also I have come into direct touch in the ordinary course of business.

#### The World's Production of Meat.

It will be convenient at this stage to offer a bird's-eye view of the world's meat-producing areas and consuming markets at the present day. They have changed greatly since the first refrigerated cattle, and sheep reached England, and these are changes possibly no less important looming in the near future.

Britain's chief sources of supply are, in order of importance: (1) South America (including Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Southern Chile, more popularly recognized as Patagonia or the Straits of Magellan). (2) Australia. (3) New Zealand.

Thirty-five years ago, and up till recently, the United States of America, Canada and the Continent of Europe were our principal sources of supply. Today they are like extinct volcanoes, showing but few traces of their former activities. The coming countries are Brazil, South Africa, Madagascar, Senegal and Siberia. There are, doubtless, other areas on the globe's surface not less capable of producing meat supplies—some day, but not in the immediate future.

Let us, however, devote a few minutes to setting forth the magnitude of the refrigerated produce trade with these countries, as revealed by (a) The number of livestock in three effective areas of supply. (b) The number of freezing works in operation, and (c) The quantities of meat (frozen and chilled) which they export in the course of a year. In this way we shall get rid of a great many troublesome but necessary statistics all at once, and, by dealing in round numbers only, give our memories a chance.

#### Livestock.

	South America.	Australia.	New Zealand.
Cattle, about.	35,000,000	11,500,000	2,000,000
Sheep, about.	100,000,000	85,000,000	25,000,000

For the sake of comparison it may be said that in the United Kingdom there are 12,000,000 cattle and 28,000,000 sheep, or, approximately, the same number of cattle as in Australia, and the same number of sheep as in New Zealand.

It will not do, however, to run away with the idea that these numbers represent the relative capacities of these countries to export meat to Great Britain. The extent of the territory covered, the breeds of the animals kept, the quality of the pastures and the character of the seasons each play as important a part as do mere numbers.

Thus, South America with 100,000,000 sheep sends to the United Kingdom about 3,000,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb (or 3 per cent.); Australia, with 85,000,000, sends 3,500,000 (or 4 per cent.); while New Zealand, with only 25,000,000 sheep, sends us 6,000,000 (or 24 per cent.).

In the case of beef the variations are much less marked. South America, with 35,000,000 cattle, sends us 4,000,000 quarters of beef (or 1,000,000 head), equal to 3 per cent.; Australia, with 11,500,000 cattle, sends 1,250,000 quarters of beef (or 300,000 head), equal to 2.6

(Continued on page 32.)

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort. In answering inquiries from subscribers, it has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

## PERCENTAGE OF KILLING OFFAL.

A wholesale butcher in the Far West asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give me the percentage of killing offal on beef, pork and mutton.

The percentage based on live weight of all the various killing offal from cattle is rather a hard matter to arrive at, depending upon the weight, quality, etc., of the beast. Hides will run about 7 to 7.50 per cent., and total fats around 6 to 6½ per cent.

Bungs, middles, rounds, weasands, bladders, etc., are figured at so much per set, piece or dozen, as the case may be, or estimated at so much per head. Tongues, livers, hearts and tails are figured at so much each or per pound. Cheek and head meat, weasand meat and other lean trimmings are figured at so much per pound; ox lips, sweet breads, brains and tripe the same.

Blood and tankage runs about 8 and 10 pounds per head, respectively. Then there are hoofs, horns, piths, skulls, jaws, bones, switches, glue stock, neatsfoot oil, etc., to be figured at current values.

By making frequent tests of various lots of cattle a fairly accurate estimate of the value per head of these products may be arrived at: The proper handling of all material has much to do with the value thereof. There is no set or standard percentage. The tests tell the story.

Sheep killing offal consists of tallow for oleo, heads, livers, plucks, brains, cheek and head meat, hearts, tongues, kidneys, fries, glands, blood, feet, pelts, casings, etc., the yield of which varies considerably, and should be figured at its actual value. Calf killing offal consists of skins, tongues, sweet breads,

livers, brains, cheek meat, heads, hearts, melts, feet, rennet, etc., and should be figured at actual value.

Hog killing offal consists of guts and casings, hearts, livers, kidneys, feet, heads, cheek meat, tongues, bladders, stomachs, leaf lard and ham facings, hair, blood, tankage, etc., all of which varies and should be figured at actual value. Blood and tankage runs about 7 pounds per hog, and leaf lard about 3 per cent. of the live weight of the hog.

The only proper way to arrive at offal yields and values is to make frequent and accurate tests of different lots of animals of different average weights.

## BRAUNSCHWEIGER METTWURST.

A subscriber in New England writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us a recipe for Braunschweiger mettwurst?

Mett sausage is usually made in winter, say from October to April. The Dutch mett sausage is a rather coarse product. Braunschweiger mettwurst, is made of finer and less sinewy meat. Following is one recipe: Select about two-thirds lean, one-third fat pork from the hind or fore leg, or from sides. For 100 pounds of meat use 63½ ounces salt, 5 3/5 ounces white pepper, finely ground; 4 ounces cane sugar, 2 ounces ground saltpeter.

Mix and add same when the mass is chopped, to about pea size, and chop up latter as fine as the material in cervelat sausage. Treat altogether like cervelat sausage, but fill into narrow hog casings of large size, to weigh about 1½ to 2 pounds each. Dry and smoke the same as cervelat sausage. The casings may be fresh, or well salted, but should not be too narrow.

Here is another recipe, which may be made at all seasons. Pork only is used, half of which is shoulder meat, the rest ham or similar trimmings. For 100 pounds mixture, spice with 1 pound of salt, 12½ ounces white pepper, 10½ ounces sugar, 3½ ounces saltpeter, 4 teaspoonfuls each of ground cardamom, mace and cloves. Chop the mass for 1½ hours. Do not knead any more after

this, and do not wipe the knife—these are two important points to remember. Fill the mixture into clean, narrow beef casings to form the necessary rings. Allow the sausages to dry in a good draft of air, or in the sun; too much heat from the latter is, however, to be avoided. Put in cold smoke for five or six days.

## FREE MEATS AND THE CONSUMER.

The livestock men of the country do not believe that the removal of the tariff on meat imports has benefited anybody, even the consumer. At the recent convention of the American National Livestock Association the following resolution on this subject was adopted:

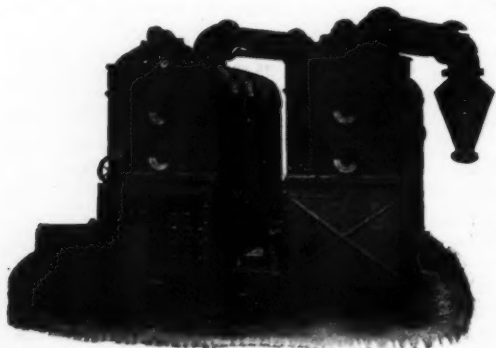
Whereas, The American National Livestock Association, and its constituent association members from various States, have in former years declared themselves in favor of an equitable adjustment of import duty on livestock and meats, and in opposition to placing of same upon the free list; and

Whereas, After a year's experience of having livestock and meat products on the free list, it has been demonstrated that the consumer has not been benefited by lower prices, while the government has lost a large amount of much-needed revenue, and the producers of livestock in this country have been compelled to compete with the cheaper land and labor of other surplus countries, which had a discouraging effect on production in this country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American National Livestock Association again reaffirms its opposition to the placing of our products on the free list, and asks that in any future revision of the tariff a fair and reasonable import duty be placed on our products, justly proportionate to the duty imposed on other commodities.

## RASMUSSEN BACK AT URBANA.

R. J. Rasmussen, who built the plant of the Urbana Packing Company, Urbana, O., has returned to that city to assume direction of the plant under the new management recently installed. Mr. Rasmussen will be the superintendent and manager, and will be backed by the following officers, all new: John P. Neer, president; Wm. R. Wilson, vice-president; Wm. E. Kidder, secretary and treasurer; J. G. Davis, cashier.



## OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scaling water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

# SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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Detroit, Mich.; A. T. Danahy (Danahy Packing Co.),  
Buffalo, N. Y.

**PACKERS AND CATTLE PRICES**

Within the past week or so there has been a revival of newspaper attacks on the meat packers for their alleged monopoly of the livestock markets. Whether this renewed attack originated with the enterprising newspaper correspondent looking for a "hot story," or whether a Federal bureau started it, is not material.

Apparently pursuing the usual policy of "salving" the farmer, the Federal Bureau of

Markets is announced as conducting an investigation of the conditions under which cattle are marketed, and as more or less informally hinting that the packers control the markets and prices. With this somewhat vague statement as a basis newspapers along the line have been printing glibly-worded denunciations of the meat industry.

The old patter about declines in the price of livestock not being accompanied by declines in the price of meats is repeated, with the usual conclusion that this furnishes proof of the control of the markets by meat packers. One indignant newspaper editor says:

"It is simply a case of monopoly, and a monopoly that should be pulverized if it is in the power of the government to do so. The fact that farmers are getting better prices than they formerly did does not cover the case. The important fact is that the packers stand between producers and consumers and rob both with the same greedy hand. It is time the practice should be stopped, and it is to be hoped that the government forces will be found equal to the occasion."

This sounds well, and a great many newspaper readers accept it for the truth, being no more able to go into the conditions surrounding the matter and digest them than is the editor who pens the denunciation.

Without going into the merits of the argument, which every packer and livestock buyer understands, it is interesting to quote from the address of President Jastro of the American National Livestock Association at the recent annual convention at San Francisco. This is the organization officially representing the livestock interests of the country. President Jastro deplores unremunerative prices, market fluctuations, difficulties in financing livestock operations, tariff and war conditions, etc., but frankly admits as follows:

"I do not contend that the prices paid for livestock during the past three years have not on the average yielded a fair return, particularly to the range man and those who raise young stock for further finishing in the feed lots. The feeder who bought stockers or feeders has not fared so well, but taking the entire three-year period into consideration, his returns have been fairly remunerative, despite the violent fluctuations in market prices."

He reviews recent losses in the marketing of fat cattle due to the late slump in the market, but says these fluctuations are not unusual. "Human nature prompts everyone to buy as cheaply as possible," says he. "The slaughterer is not different from the rest of us. He avails himself of every chance agency or influence affecting prices, and when conditions favor, he forces large declines in the market."

If it is a crime for a manufacturer to buy his raw material as low as he can, taking advantage of market conditions and the general situation to do so, then the packer is a criminal. According to some, the meat packer is to be judged by an entirely different moral and business code from other people. He should conduct his business as a philanthropic enterprise, with both the livestock producer and the meat consumer as the beneficiaries. Evidently the president of the livestock association does not subscribe to this code, however.

**THE SOUTH'S HAPPY LESSON**

Preliminary government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil from all United States ports for the month of February show shipments given as 105,813 bbls., compared to but 42,282 bbls. for February of last year. Exports for the season up to March 1 are reported as aggregating 432,898 bbls., compared to 283,878 bbls. for a like period a year ago.

This enormous increase in our exports of cottonseed oil, in spite of trade interruptions and seizures due to the European war, indicates the need for our oils and fats abroad, and the fact that the crush from a record-breaking cotton crop will be disposed of without disaster to the trade, even as the situation abroad is developing a market for our big cotton crop and relieving what was thought to have been a disastrous situation for the South's chief crop asset.

The Southern farmer has been driven into what promises to be a happy situation almost against his will. By force of circumstances, through fear of destruction of the market for cotton, Southern planters have been moved to diversify their crops, where in other years no argument or plea could move them. This diversification in the long run will be the best thing that ever happened to the South, particularly as it stimulates livestock breeding and feeding, and thus increases the meat supply at the same time as it improves the land.

But considering its more immediate results it also promises to be a blessing, for should cotton prospects improve as they now promise to improve, the farmer can harvest his grain and other new crops, and then replant to cotton and thus reap a double benefit. He can let his grain grow while he watches the cotton market, and if the price is an inducement he still has time to replant to cotton.

As a newspaper commentator has well said, it is almost like finding money for the South, which has wailed amid an abundance which it persisted in considering a calamity. But the lesson of lasting benefit is that which has taught the value of diversification of crops, a lesson which will serve in all seasons to come, war or no war. Here is the basis of permanent prosperity for the South.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

James A. Hogue's cheese factory at Allen, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

A receiver has been appointed for the Dayton Abattoir Company, Dayton, Ohio.

The erection of a cheese factory at Beeville, Tex., is planned by M. E. Vanevery, of Berclair, Tex.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the plant of Katz & Hertz at So. St. Paul, Minn., to the extent of \$25,000.

E. Louis, Albert C. and Joseph Marrillia have incorporated the Marrillia Abattoir Company, Louisville, Ky.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, Owatonna, Minn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The capital stock of the Ogden Packing & Provision Company, Ogden, Utah, has been increased from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000.

James L. Vance & Co., Chilhowie, Va., are contemplating the installation of a limestone and bone pulverizer and fertilizer batch mixer.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Mill, Rogers, Tex., was destroyed by fire. The entire mill was destroyed except the cottonseed storage house. Loss \$60,000.

The Diamond Glue Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated by C. DeF. Cummings, H. D. Irwin and W. F. Mitchell with a capital stock of 200,000.

Three upper stories of the factory of Taylor's Soap Works, 531 Front street east, Toronto, Ont., Canada, were destroyed by fire with a loss of \$20,000.

It is reported that the C. C. Epps Cottonseed & Gin Company, Bristow, Okla., will add machinery for cotton cake mill, castor bean oil mill, peanut oil and meal plant.

It is reported that J. G. Whitfield, B. Jacobs, George Blinn and J. W. Donnelly, of Birmingham, will build a \$125,000 plant for the manufacture of fertilizer at Woodlawn, Ala.

A. Aron, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in cattle, by-products, farm

and dairy products, with a capital stock of \$100,000 by L. M. Aron, A. Aron, 410 Stuyvesant avenue, and M. Aron, of 335 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT INCREASES.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of March, 1915, was 8,891,954 lbs. uncolored, and 762,877 lbs. colored, a total of 9,654,831 lbs., or nearly two million pounds more than a year ago. The production of renovated butter was 1,853,622 lbs.

The actual production in the Chicago district of oleomargarine by months for the past year follows:

	Pounds.
March, 1914	7,581,816
April	6,406,071
May	5,589,303
June	5,577,454
July	5,544,169
August	7,045,666
September	8,422,704
October	9,347,384
November	9,714,591
December	9,734,675
January, 1915	9,441,140
February	9,346,918
March	9,654,831

### CITY ABATTOIRS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Establishment of municipal abattoirs by the city of Philadelphia is provided in a bill introduced by Representative McNichol of Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania legislature.

The bill, presented at the request of Director Ziegler of the Department of Health and Charities, authorizes cities of the first class to establish and operate municipal abattoirs for the slaughter of animals for food, and to establish stock yards and cold storage plants, with markets for the disposal at wholesale and retail of all products. The bill also provides for a municipal reduction plant for the rendering of all offal, condemned carcasses and other refuse.

The meat supply house is to be operated by the Department of Public Health and Charities. That department shall also inspect all animals to be sold for food. All meat brought into the city must be stamped by municipal abattoir inspectors.

A companion bill provides that all dealers engaged in the sale of meats or animal food supplies shall be registered by the department. It creates a position of chief inspector of food at \$2,500 and four assistants at \$1,200.

### PIONEER CINCINNATI PACKER DIES.

Richard Ryan, a director of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, died last week at his residence, 3043 Gilbert avenue, Cincinnati. Mr. Ryan was taken to his bed a week previous, and erysipelas developed. Until a year ago, when he practically retired from all business activities, Mr. Ryan was treasurer of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company and president of the Cincinnati Provision Export Company. Had he lived until this week he

would have been 75 years old. He was a man of kindly, genial disposition and had many friends.

Mr. Ryan was born in Johnston, Ireland. When he was 12 years old he came to Cincinnati with his parents, and his father entered the packing business. Thirty years ago he and his three brothers, General Michael, the late Matthew and the late John Ryan, went into the pork packing business under the firm name of Ryan Brothers. Ten years later they organized the Cincinnati Abattoir Company. Mr. Ryan was a well-known member of the Chamber of Commerce and at one time its treasurer.

Besides a brother, General Michael Ryan, who is chairman of the board of directors of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, and who was the first president of the American Meat Packers' Association, Mr. Ryan leaves a daughter.

### MARYLAND MEAT PIONEER DEAD.

Frank A. Blaul, one of the pioneers in the meat business in Maryland, died last Wednesday night at his home at Cumberland, Md., at the age of 69. Mr. Blaul was a native of Hanover, Germany. He came to America 48 years ago, and settled in Cumberland. Shortly after he engaged in the retail meat business in a small way, and gradually increased his business until he became the chief cattle buyer and meat handler in western Maryland. Sixteen years ago he retired from this business, and was succeeded in it by his sons.

After quitting the meat business Mr. Blaul began the development of other enterprises, in which he had been more than ordinarily successful. He was one of the founders of the Queen City Brick and Tile Company, the Allegheny Building and Loan Association and the German Brewing Company. In several enterprises he was associated with the late Warren C. White, whose death preceded that of Mr. Blaul by two weeks.

### ST. LOUIS AS A HOG MARKET.

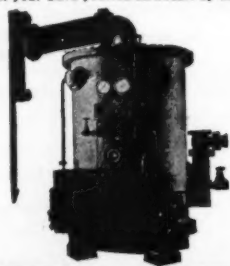
Shipments of hogs from the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the month of March this year totaled 159,208 head, constituting a new record. The shipments represented 53 per cent. of the month's total receipts which were 301,364 head. As far as number of hogs actually on sale is concerned, more than 60 per cent. of them were bought by Eastern buyers during March and shipped out.

"No other Western market shows such a large proportion of hogs bought on order as does St. Louis," says the National Live Stock Reporter. "The principal reason for this is that this market gets a larger percentage of good light weight hogs from an open country that kill out well and suit the needs and fancies of Eastern butchers and small packers."

Do you keep an eye on page 48 for the business opportunities that may be found there?

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**Hartford City, Indiana**



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Trading Quiet—Values Steady—Hog Values Maintained—Packing Large—Distribution Fair—Exports Liberal.

The past week has not shown any change in provision values either way. Trading has been confined to rather narrow operations from day to day and this has resulted in a rather limited interest in the market and absence of any important changes in values. The conditions in the market are not such as to stimulate interest to any great extent although there is enough demand for products for domestic and foreign account to have steady influence whenever there appears to be any liquidating pressure on contracts. The movement of hogs this week has been about the same as last week with the total packing showing an increase of approximately 100,000 hogs over last year. So far this summer season the increase in packing has been 945,000 hogs and at the present movement the surplus number of hogs in the country would be brought to market by the end of the summer.

The export interests in the market continue quiet, but very steady. Shipments of product from week to week are fairly good, but during the past week there was rather a sharp falling off in the total for the week. It is thought that this may be only a temporary condition, but the exports of meat for the week were only 14,000,000 pounds, and of lard, 9,649,000. The increase in the exports of meats since the first of November has been 130,000,000 pounds, and the increase in the exports of lard 79,000,000 pounds.

As a result of the increased packing operations, the trade is looking for a mid-April statement showing a gain in stocks compared with April 1. The stocks of product are now so large that the complaint is rather persistent of the difficulty of getting storage room to bring product in from outside points to Chicago, but with all the heavy stocks there does not seem to be any important pressure on the contract market. Prices come back quite promptly from the declines and even on the little breaks in the market the liquidation pressure is comparatively limited.

The claim is being made that the marketing of hogs will naturally fall off at this season of the year when the farmers become very busy with spring work and as the result the heavy packing will not be maintained to a point which will result to a further accumulations in stocks. The situation as to this is somewhat a question. The summer distribution is also likely to be restricted and if there is any real decrease in the export movement, stocks may not decrease as looked for.

A good deal of attention is being directed to the feed cost but livestock is rapidly getting into the pasture and the question of feed cost is being reduced although the high price of corn makes feeding expenses heavy. There is no question but what the past season has not been a profitable one for feeders and with the heavy movement of livestock to

market this has been reflected particularly in cattle the disappointing feeding results, although it is a very interesting fact that the average weights of livestock this year have been very well maintained.

Comparatively the price of lard is but a trifle below last year and the price of ribs is less than 1c. a pound below last year, while the price of pork is about \$4 per barrel below a year ago. Corn is several cents a bushel above last year, but rough feed stuffs do not show any wide variation in price compared with a year ago. The average prices of live stock the past week at Chicago, compared with averages the corresponding weeks in previous years compare as follows:

	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs
Last week .....	\$6.90	\$7.70	\$7.50	\$9.40
Previous week .....	6.85	7.55	7.50	9.25
Cor. week 1914 .....	8.80	8.50	6.25	7.35
Cor. week 1913 .....	9.15	8.50	6.70	8.55
Cor. week 1912 .....	7.50	7.55	5.80	7.30
Cor. week 1911 .....	6.25	6.10	4.20	5.50
Cor. week 1910 .....	10.15	7.50	7.90	9.15
Cor. week 1909 .....	7.20	6.10	5.60	7.75
Cor. week 1908 .....	6.05	6.45	6.00	7.40
Cor. week 1907 .....	6.65	5.60	5.55	8.00

The trade has been looking forward with a great deal of interest to the report on livestock issued in this month's Agricultural Outlook. A great deal of attention will be given to the report of healthiness and the losses from disease, but a very important statement is the report on the number of brood sows. This with the statement of general conditions will be a very important factor in determining the probabilities for the supply available for market the coming fall and winter.

The report was issued on Thursday and the number of brood sows as compared with last year 105.2 per cent. Condition, with comparisons, follow:

	1915	1914	1913	1912
Hogs .....	93.6	91.6	91.4	89.9
Cattle .....	96.2	95.6	96.0	91.1
Sheep .....	97.1	96.6	96.0	88.9
Horses and mules .....	96.6	96.7	96.7	93.6

**LARD.**—The market was again quiet but is very steady. Exports have been lighter, but there has not been much pressure on the spot market and the tone is steady. City steam, 9½c. nom.; Middle West, \$9.80@9.90 nom.; Western \$10.12½; Refined Continent, \$10.80 nom.; South American, \$11 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound lard, 7½@7¾c.

**PORK.**—Values continue steady with very quiet trade. Mess is quoted \$19@19.50 nom.; clear, \$19@22 nom.; family, \$21@23.

**BEEF.**—The market is firm but quiet. Inquirers for round lots for the Belgian relief keep the market well cleared up. Quoted: Family, \$20@21 nom.; mess, \$18.50@19 nom.; packet, \$19@20 nom.; extra India mess, \$33@34.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to April 2, 1915:

**BACON.**—Barbados, W. I., 405 lbs.; Bocas

del Toro, Panama, 519 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 3,315,651 lbs.; Bristol, England, 360,594 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 332 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 340 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 2,113,828 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 2,490 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 621 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 133,292 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 65,505 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,120 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 38,363 lbs.; Havre, France, 722,378 lbs.; Hull, England, 20,789 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 7,052 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,451,864 lbs.; London, England, 5,514 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 711,607 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 2,022,127 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 8,783 lbs.; Oran, Algeria, 12,949 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 2,891 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,095,330 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 131,497 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 937 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Barbados, W. I., 3,301 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 2,140 lbs.; Bocas del Toro, Panama, 1,023 lbs.; Bristol, England, 61,647 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 332 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 340 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 2,827 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 997 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Island, 676 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,805 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 620 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 322,200 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,763 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,628 lbs.; Hull, England, 95,300 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,824 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 413,795 lbs.; London, England, 9,606 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 6,203 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 2,209 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,062 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 15,031 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 6,384 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,958 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 10,754 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 809 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 938 lbs.

**LARD.**—Aarhus, Denmark, 222,194 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 8,880 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 27,725 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 56,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 161,600 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 11,715 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 13,495 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 18,657 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 20,900 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,400 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 537,887 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 10,777 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 17,680 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Island, 7,893 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,000 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 6,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 70,925 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 120,826 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 47,530 lbs.; Hull, England, 154,530 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,893 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 387,277 lbs.; London, England, 42,430 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 130,263 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 126,902 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 2,536 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 13,900 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 21,000 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 19,285 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 3,385 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 2,501 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 135,235 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 60,714 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6,881 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 75,830 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,800 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Georgetown, British Guiana, 400 gals.; Havre, France, 65 bbls.; London, England, 50 bbls.

**PORK.**—Barbados, W. I., 163 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 110 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 109 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 195 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 78 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 244 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 178 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 237 bbls.; 17 tes.; St. Thomas, W. I., 21 bbls.

**PORK HEADS.**—Barbados, W. I., 21 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Island, 65 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 90 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 150 bbls.

**BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGE MATERIAL**  
**BONELESS CUTS—DRIED BEEF—PROVISIONS**  
**PEERLESS PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY**  
**U. S. Yards: Chicago, Ill.**

**PORK RIBS.**—Georgetown, British Guiana, 17 tcs.

**PORK TAILS.**—Cayenne, French Guiana, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 40 tcs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 27 tcs.

**PORK TONGUES.**—Cristobal, Panama, 5 bbls.

**SAUSAGE.**—Bordeaux, France, 1,194 pkgs.; Cristobal, Panama, 185 pkgs.; Havre, France, 400 bxs.; Macoris, S. D., 208 pkgs.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to April 2, 1915:

**CURED BEEF.**—Barbados, W. I., 2 tcs., 7 pkgs.; 101 bbls.; Bocas del Toro, Panama, 22½ bbls.; Bordeaux, France, 35 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 75 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 17 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 20 tcs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 30 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 69 pkgs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 20 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 150 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 87½ bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 29 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 29 tcs., 59½ bbls.; Liverpool, England, 40,907 lbs., 50 tcs.; London, England, 555,807 lbs., 50 tcs.; Macoris, S. D., 4 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 299 bbls., 12 pkgs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 54 bbls., 9 pkgs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 50 bbls., 22 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 18 casks.

**FRESH MEATS.**—Cristobal, Panama, 17,813 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 25,245 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,700 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 551,077 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Copenhagen, Denmark, 3,683 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 50 tcs.; London, England, 400 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 8 bbls., 100 tcs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Barbados, W. I., 14,449 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 1,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,304 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 1,875 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 8,450 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,464 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,460 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 16,830 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,900 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1,100 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 274,557 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,975 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Barbados, W. I., 1,250 cs.; Liverpool, England, 46,639 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 49,215 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 15,247 lbs.

**TONGUES.**—Bordeaux, France, 300 pkgs.; Liverpool, England, 10 pkgs.

**CANNED MEATS.**—Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, 288 cs.; Bordeaux, France, 485 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 40 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 113 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Island, 79 cs.; Delagoa Bay, E. Africa, 45 cs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 129 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 545 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 12 cs.; Hull, England, 510 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 64 cs.; Liverpool, England, 125 cs.; London, England, 400 cs.; Macoris, S. D., 60 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 104 cs.; Newcastle, England, 500 cs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 247 cs.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, April 8, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
New York, Liverpool.....			1207				150	
Lusitania, Liverpool.....		658	485			50	10	300 1250
Manhattan, London.....			168					1400
Francisco, Hull.....		25	908					100 8082
Cameronia, Glasgow.....			100 1233			232		110 1410
Calabria, Glasgow.....		100	855					100 298
Noordwyk, Rotterdam.....	20799							
Callisto, Rotterdam.....	17442							
Marken, Rotterdam.....	25406							
Blotberg, Rotterdam.....	6426							
Potsdam, Rotterdam.....	11196							
Oosterdyk, Rotterdam.....	11687	400						
Atlas, Rotterdam.....	7242							
Waaldyk, Rotterdam.....	1264							
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen.....			3754			337	1615	1850
Frederick VIII, Copenhagen.....			1335			40	890	2700
Caroline, Bordeaux.....			1215					
Havraise, Marseilles.....			2059					
Menelaos, Piraeus.....		225						
Total.....	101462	750	758 14119			291	387	3265 17890

#### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to April 2, 1915:

**BUTTER.**—Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 6,900 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 3,500 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,757 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,156 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 38,248 lbs.; London, England, 32,174 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 4,489 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 6,150 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 8,400 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 372 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 21,360 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 6,834 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,475 lbs.

**EGGS.**—Hamilton, Bermuda, 73 cs.

#### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 15.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 16@16½c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; city dressed pigs, 10½c.; city steam lard, 9½c. Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; skinned shoulders, 10c.; Boston butts, 11c.; boneless butts, 12@12½c.; neck ribs, 4c.; Spareribs, 9c.; lean trimmings, 11½c.; regular trimmings, 8c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 7c.; livers, 3c.; snouts, 5c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10@10½c.

#### CHICAGO PROVISION STOCKS.

The mid-month estimate of stocks of provisions at Chicago, with comparisons, is as follows:

	1915.	April 15.	March 31.
Pork, new, bbls.....	59,532		60,314
Pork, old, bbls.....	8,672		9,150
Pork, repacked, bbls.....	2,287		2,287
Lard, new, tcs.....	112,356		96,601
Short ribs, lbs.....	40,181,475		40,477,138
	1914.	April 15.	March 31.
Pork, new, bbls.....	16,240		15,077
Pork, old, bbls.....	184		494
Lard, new, tcs.....	117,230		105,705
Lard, old, tcs.....	12,361		12,611
Short ribs, lbs.....	17,940,359		20,167,391

#### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 15.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾@10¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7½@8c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c. Sweet pickled—5@6 lbs. ave., 7½@8c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½@7½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¾@15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11@11½c.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 10, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	Week ending April 10, 1915.	Week ending April 11, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to April 11, 1915.
United Kingdom.....	105	342	5,366
Continent.....	65	87	2,054
So. & Cen. Am.....	387	145	3,972
West Indies.....	997	973	24,792
Br. No. Am. Col.....	13	430	10,688
Other countries.....			15
Total.....	1,567	1,977	46,887

#### MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom.....	11,480,650	7,459,525	225,261,362
Continent.....	1,960,125	264,050	63,125,963
So. & Cen. Am.....	27,000	134,000	919,300
West Indies.....	40,200	199,000	2,465,450
Br. No. Am. Col.....			78,275
Other countries.....			32,000
Total.....	13,519,975	8,056,575	291,882,350

#### LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom.....	5,940,910	5,978,520	163,667,404
Continent.....	2,177,350	1,742,515	108,778,090
So. & Cen. Am.....	1,118,200	325,688	7,026,456
West Indies.....	412,166	523,100	9,780,742
Br. No. Am. Col.....		7,052	236,116
Other countries.....		3,500	408,620
Total.....	9,648,626	8,580,375	289,897,428

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	709	4,146,225	3,579,626
Boston.....	118	3,480,750	446,000
Philadelphia.....		231,000	224,000
New Orleans.....	740	27,000	1,286,000
Portland, Me.....		1,607,000	1,885,000
St. John, N. B.....		4,028,000	2,228,000
Total week.....	1,567	13,519,975	9,648,626
Previous week.....	2,973	24,066,075	10,888,180
Two weeks ago.....	2,083	20,206,425	10,309,764
Cor. week last y'r.....	1,977	8,056,575	8,580,375

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '14, to April 10, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.....	9,377,400	11,206,200	Dec. 1,828,800
Meats, lbs.....	291,882,350	160,308,080	Inc. 131,574,270
Lard, lbs.....	289,897,428	211,000,708	Inc. 78,887,720

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Lon- don.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces.....	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120c.
Pork, barrels.....	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120c.
Bacon.....	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120c.
Canned meats.....	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120c.
Lard, tierces.....	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120c.
Tallow.....	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120c.
Cottonseed oil.....	70sh.	65sh.	75c.	120c.
Oil Cake.....	45sh.	45sh.	70c.	75c.
Butter.....	87/6	90sh.	150c.	150c.

No rates to Hamburg. Rates to Liverpool, special.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—A small business has passed in the local tallow market without changing in any manner the surface conditions. Leading interests in the trade apparently are indisposed to change the underlying situation. There is no special pressure to sell, nor is there any urgency in the inquiry. The result of this policy is a quiet trade of small quantities and a tendency to underestimate the actual volume of business passing. There is more comment heard on the irregular demand also on the relative scarcity of some grades and the plentiful supply of others. Discriminate buying for foreign houses emphasized this latter feature, but the demand from abroad at this time is unimportant. The London auction sale was devoid of much interest although many in the trade had looked for some sort of a lead from that center, as little had been heard on English Tallow for more than two weeks. At the sale there were 1,386 casks offered of which 860 were taken at prices unchanged from the previous basis.

Prime city tallow locally is quoted at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. nominal and city specials after selling at 7c. were quoted nominally at that figure..

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There has been a slight improvement in the export demand. The market is quoted at  $8\frac{3}{4}$ @9c. Domestic uses also bought product encouraged by the firmness of the provision market at times, and the price of oleo stearine.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market is nominal. Little or no business is reported and quotations are irregular owing to the small sales. Extras are quoted at  $12\frac{1}{4}$ @14c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**GREASES.**—Trade has been very quiet again but with the market about steady in tone. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @6c. nom.; bone,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. nom.; house,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ @6c. nom.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is very quiet with values a little lower owing to a dull local demand. The foreign situation is unchanged and offerings for shipment are unimportant. Quoted: Cochin, 14@15c.; arrival, —; Ceylon,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ @11c. shipment, —.

**PALM OIL.**—The market is very quiet.

Supplies are light and there is little or no change reported in foreign situation or in the offerings from the coast. Prime red spot, —; to arrive,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ @11c.; Lagos, spot, 12@ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; to arrive, 11c.; palm kernel, 12c.; shipment,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market continues quiet with values about steady. For 20 cold test, 95@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market is very quiet but fairly steady. Prices quoted at \$6.50 in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The conditions have not changed to any material extent. Prices are steady with supplies moderate. Offerings from the East continue light. Spot is quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 24,094 quarters, compared to 7,869 quarters last week, and 36,445 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 5,049 sheep and 5,501 lamb carcasses, compared to nothing last week. Receipts also included 1,291 bags of beef cuts and offal, 274 sides of veal, 1,691 cases of canned meats, 4,692 packages of bones, glue stock and fertilizer material, 76 casks of casings, and 2,010 bags of casein, all from South America.

### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 16, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 72,939 quarters; to the Continent, 12,838 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 71,834 quarters; to the Continent, 58,406 quarters; to the United States, none.

### IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending April 10, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 1,675,400 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 3,878,700 pounds, value averaged at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

### WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 14, 1915.—The market for animal ammoniates is showing some further weakness, with sales reported at \$2.30 and 10c. on tankage and \$2.50 on blood in a small way to fill rush orders, and with very few bids being made for delayed shipments, even at some further decline, though with bids in hand these prices could be shaded  $2\frac{1}{2}$ @5c. a unit further. Some of the larger producers are inclined to hold their products rather than sell at present prices for the summer and fall months, as they are still looking for a great possibility of an advance in case of a sudden termination of the European war.

Packers' ground tankage has been selling in a small way at \$2.10 but is now being offered at this price without buyers and bids are hard to obtain at 10@15c. per unit lower, as every manufacturer of tankage and fertilizer is well supplied with product and unwilling to stock up further under the present market conditions, unless at a very low price. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 14, 1915.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@2, basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls.,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c., basis 48 per cent.; silex, \$15@20 ton 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 ton 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in bbls.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 23@25c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 12@15c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 11@12c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13c. per lb.; genuine lagos palm oil, 12c. per lb.; palm kernel oil,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots,  $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; ceylon coconut oil,  $10\frac{3}{4}$ @11c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil 13@14c. per lb.; cottonseed oil,  $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; Soya bean oil,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; prime city tallow,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.50c. per lb.

House grease,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9@ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; brown grease, 6c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.

# Green Olive Oil Foots

## SUPERIOR QUALITY

## AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

## 383 West St., New York

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending April 15, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending April 15, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Adelaide, Australia .....	—	2
Auckland, N. Z. ....	—	60
Bahia Blanca, A. R. ....	—	192
Barbados, W. I. ....	266	2,578
Belize, British Honduras ..	—	137
Bergen, Norway .....	275	3,065
Bombay, India .....	—	37
Bordeaux, France .....	—	25
Bristol, England .....	40	130
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	2,669
Caibarien, Cuba .....	11	11
Cape Hatien, Haiti .....	—	8
Cape Town, Africa .....	—	1,313
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	156
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	5
Cayenne, French Guiana ..	—	287
Christiania, Norway .....	—	1,100
Cienfuegos, Cuba .....	—	20
Colon, Panama .....	—	324
Columbia, British Columbia	—	45
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	200	10,549
Cristobal, Panama .....	77	1,260
Demerara, British Guiana ..	37	1,029
Fremantle, Australia .....	—	184
Genoa, Italy .....	4,400	10,919
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	500
Glasgow, Scotland .....	100	710
Havana, Cuba .....	94	1,044
Havre, France .....	—	3,100
Hull, England .....	—	1,594
Kingston, W. I. ....	41	581
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	3
Liverpool, England .....	—	4,329
London, England .....	—	19,152
Lyttleton, N. Z. ....	—	33
Macoris, S. D. ....	—	42
Manchester, England .....	2,025	8,305
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	—	136
Marseilles, France .....	—	4,385
Matanzas, W. I. ....	—	20
Monte Cristi, San Dom. ....	—	456
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	—	7,332
Naples, Italy .....	—	1,017
Nassau, Bahamas .....	—	144
Natal, Africa .....	—	25
Neuvas, Cuba .....	—	20
Para, Brazil .....	—	16
Pernambuco, Brazil .....	—	479
Piraeus, Greece .....	—	415
Ponce, P. R. ....	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I. ....	—	26
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	19	43
Port Limon, C. R. ....	—	56
Progreso, Mexico .....	54	134
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil .....	165	1,414
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	26,621
St. Johns, N. F. ....	—	1
Salaverry, A. R. ....	—	187
Sanchez, S. D. ....	—	76
San Domingo, S. D. ....	—	210
San Juan, P. R. ....	4	180
Santiago, Cuba .....	46	466
Santos, Brazil .....	255	3,280
Sydney, Australia .....	—	10
Trinidad, Island of .....	—	164
Valparaiso, Chile .....	—	298
Wellington, N. Z. ....	—	163
Yokohama, Japan .....	—	40
Ports not stated .....	—	187,641
Total .....	8,109	311,034
From New Orleans—		
Bocas del Toro, Panama ..	—	202
Christiania, Norway .....	9,195	33,710
Frederikstad, Norway .....	—	18,600
Frontera, Mexico .....	—	170
Göthenberg, Sweden .....	—	8,010
Havana, Cuba .....	200	3,939
Havre, France .....	—	150
Liverpool, England .....	200	200
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	1,367
Rotterdam, Holland .....	2,000	2,000
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	1,315
Total .....	11,595	69,663

From Galveston—		
Manchester, England .....	—	100
Santiago, Cuba .....	85	85
Total .....	85	185

From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,209
Havre, France .....	—	493
Liverpool, England .....	—	1,650
Rotterdam, Holland .....	—	281
Total .....	—	3,633

From Philadelphia—		
Liverpool, England .....	—	6,333
Total .....	—	6,333

From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark .....	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	264
Liverpool, England .....	—	4,539
London, England .....	—	8,990
Manchester, England .....	—	1,471
Total .....	—	15,830

From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,935
Liverpool, England .....	244	11,553
London, England .....	—	5,346
Ports not stated .....	—	1,936
Total .....	244	20,770

From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires .....	—	1,900
Total .....	—	1,900
From all other ports—		
Canada .....	—	30,584
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	2
Total .....	—	30,586

	Week ending Apr. 15, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.	Same period, 1913.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York .....	8,109	311,034	189,998
From New Orleans .....	11,595	69,663	50,485
From Galveston .....	85	185	1,571
From Baltimore .....	—	3,633	3,700
From Philadelphia .....	—	6,333	806
From Savannah .....	—	15,830	39,605
From Norfolk and Newport News ..	244	20,770	16,247
From Boston .....	—	12	—
From San Francisco .....	—	94	21
From Mobile .....	—	1,900	—
From all other ports .....	—	30,586	45,400
Total .....	20,033	460,040	347,833

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 15.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days .....	4.76%
Cable transfers .....	4.79½
Demand sterling .....	4.79½
Commercial, 60 days .....	4.76½
Commercial, 90 days .....	4.75½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days .....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days .....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight .....	5.34
Bankers' cables .....	5.31%
Bankers' checks .....	5.32
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight .....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight .....	82½
Cable transfers .....	82½
Amsterd—	
Commercial, 60 days .....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight .....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables .....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days .....	38½
Bankers' sight .....	39½
Copenhagen—	
Checks .....	25.15

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 15.—Crude cottonseed oil, 41@42c. bid the past week. Same dull conditions continue as reported the past month.

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 15.—Crude cottonseed oil in sympathy with refined is easy at 41c.; no trading. Meal dull at \$25@25.50, f. o. b. mills, owing to freights. Hulls nominal.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 15.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 42c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$26.75@27 per short ton; stocks practically exhausted. Hulls, \$7.25@7.50, loose.

## CRUSHERS' CONVENTION DETAILS.

Secretary Robert Gibson, of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association, has issued a letter to members of the association concerning plans for the coming convention at Birmingham on May 17, 18 and 19, in which he says:

The Tutwiler Hotel has been selected as convention headquarters for both the Rules Committee meeting and annual meeting, and has offered the following rates: Rooms without bath, \$1.50 to \$2 per day; rooms with bath, \$2 to \$5 per day. More than half of the rooms with bath are \$2 and \$2.50 per day, only a few running as high as \$4 or \$5. Other hotels in Birmingham have offered rates as follows: Florence, Moulton and Hillman hotels, rooms without bath \$1 to \$1.50 per day; rooms with bath, \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

I would suggest that you write to J. H. Duncan, chairman of Committee on Hotels and Reservations, Birmingham, Ala., and have him make all necessary hotel reservations for you now, in order that there may be no difficulty in securing rooms.

Other committees appointed to make arrangements for entertainment and comfort during the convention are:

Committee on Arrangements: L. M. Porter, chairman; A. L. Smith, T. J. Kidd, J. H. Duncan, W. C. Radcliffe, S. P. Tanner; O. H. Bowen, secretary.

Entertainment Committee: A. L. Smith, chairman.

Railroads and Publicity Committee: W. C. Radcliffe, chairman.

Reception Committee: O. H. Bowen, chairman.

Ladies' Committee: Mrs. R. S. Munger, chairman.

The Birmingham members are earnestly at work in an effort to give us the most enjoyable convention we have ever had, and they are all willing and ready to assist in any way they can. With the above information as to committees, it would only be necessary that you write the chairman of any one of the committees to receive information and assistance which you may desire.

I beg to call your attention especially to the fact that a Ladies' Committee has been appointed, Mrs. R. S. Munger, chairman, which means that a cordial welcome is extended to the ladies, and we hope that not one of you will come alone, when such delightful entertainment is assured your wives, mothers, sisters and daughters and their friends. Bring them all! They will be welcome, and we promise the trip will be interesting and enjoyable.

We have made application to the railroads for reduced rates, and as soon as the information is available we will advise you as to what reduction in fare is offered, dates tickets are on sale, what date good for return, etc.



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Declines—Rallies Not Held—Speculative Liquidation—Consuming Demand Fair at Lower Level—Cotton Planting Progressing.**

The cotton oil quotation list made a false start to higher levels during the past week and then receded sharply. It seemed as though sentiment in speculative quarters had been improved as the result of the boom in the securities market and sufficient buying resulted to lift cotton oil values from their rut. This demand was not of the proper character, however, and it was evident that some strong interests were opposed to any material enhancement of prices. Gossip concerning the probable issuance of notices for 35,000 barrels of May oil was in the air although some of the large refiners are expected to care for more than 20,000 and several thousand barrels may be stored.

Certain refiners were credited with selling oil on the least appearance of strength on the market. The liquidation or hedging was rumored to be against a slow distributing trade, but later reports made it quite clear that actual oil was being offered in greater quantities in the extreme Southwest. From sections where mill closings were reported a few weeks ago, certain grades of oil were

offered in a way that suggested eagerness to sell.

As soon as it became apparent that the market was meeting with a great deal of opposition, outside holders of contracts became discouraged, and liquidation started afresh. There were some new low levels made and the bearish feeling was extended to quarters heretofore unaffected. Consumers, as usual were encouraged to buy small quantities of oil at a time, with the price constantly tending in their favor, or at least not working against them.

The inquiry from abroad was not interfered with, however, and some further sales to foreigners were consummated. There are authorities in the trade who are firmly of the belief that shipments of cotton oil from this country already approximate 500,000 bbls., although recognized statistics are somewhat under this total. The contention is that export houses have knowledge of their oil having left domestic ports without proper recording having been made in the clearance data.

In view of such statements exports of cotton oil this season in excess of 700,000 bbls. seem assured. It will be remembered that there are many thousands of barrels already

contracted for to go abroad which oil has not been shipped, so that a moderate amount of fresh business with Europe during the summer months would suffice to set the export total above 700,000. Enthusiastic interests reiterate previous estimates of more than 800,000 bbls. for a season's record.

The general situation at the South is a sustaining influence. While reports came to hand of Texas interests selling considerable oil, the volume of crude to be obtained at Central and Eastern districts is comparatively light, and the depression locally was not followed. As a result, a disparity between the New York contract market and the crude oil basis prevailed, but at this season of the year an abnormal differential is common as there are various features that aid in the determining of cotton oil values aside from the attitude of crude oil holders.

Ordinarily, there would not have been much significance attached to the Southern liquidation of recent date, but with the planting operations progressing in Texas, the suspicion lurked that the acreage for cotton would be larger than earlier counted on. Official advices have indicated that the corn crop in the extreme south has had a bad start and that there was reploughing. The assumption is that with the cotton values materially above the basis of two months ago, part of this land will again go over to cotton, and some new land will be cultivated.

The peace talk that is often heard also has influence in cotton planting districts. Ob-

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viously, a termination of the war would increase the demand for cotton and farmers are doubtless willing to chance this possibility developing into a reality before another cotton crop is gathered. Weather conditions have been quite favorable the past several days, field work is advancing and there are well informed people who assert that after planting is further advanced, estimates will come to hand showing the cotton acreage to be within about 10 per cent. of last year's great showing.

Closing prices, Saturday, April 10, 1915.—Spot, \$6.50@6.80; April, \$6.55@6.75; May, \$6.74@6.76; June, \$6.90@6.92; July, \$7.02@7.03; August, \$7.13@7.15; September, \$7.25@7.26; October, \$7.26@7.28; November, \$6.90@7.20. Futures closed 5 decline to 2 advance. Sales were: May, 3,000, \$6.78@6.74; July, 3,900, \$7.05@7.01; August, 300, \$7.14; September, 1,000, \$7.27@7.25; October, 400, \$7.28. Total sales, 8,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.65; off, \$6.38@6.55; reddish off, \$6.28@6.45; winter, \$6.75; summer, \$6.75; prime crude S. E., \$5.60@5.67.

Closing prices, Monday, April 12, 1915.—Spot, \$6.50; April, \$6.50@6.73; May, \$6.72@6.74; June, \$6.88@6.90; July, \$7.07@7.04; August, \$7.11@7.13; September, \$7.22@7.25; October, \$7.22@7.25; November, \$6.90@7.05. Futures closed unchanged to 5 decline. Sales were: May, 2,200, \$6.80@6.73; June, 400, \$6.90@6.89; July, 3,900, \$7.08@7.01; August, 900, \$7.14@7.12; September, 3,400, \$7.31@7.27. Total sales, 10,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.48@6.63; off, \$6.30@6.53; reddish off, \$6.20@6.43; winter, \$6.75@7.50; summer, \$6.75@7.50; prime crude S. E., \$5.60@5.67.

Closing prices, Tuesday, April 13, 1915.—Spot, \$6.50; April, \$6.50@6.63; May, \$6.60@6.62; June, \$6.75@6.79; July, \$6.91@6.92; August, \$7.02@7.04; September, \$7.14@7.15; October, \$7.12@7.16; November, \$6.80@6.93. Futures closed unchanged to 13 decline. Sales were: May, 1,400, \$6.68@6.61; June, 100, \$6.86; July, 3,300, \$7.09@6.91; August, 1,300, \$7.11@7.07; September, 2,700, \$7.22@7.15; October, 300, \$7.20@7.18. Total sales, 11,100 bbls. Good off, \$6.40@6.53; off, \$6.30@6.43; reddish off, \$6.18@6.33; winter, \$6.70; summer, \$6.60; prime crude S. E., \$5.60@5.67.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 14, 1915.—Spot, \$6.50@6.65; April, \$6.54@6.57; May, \$6.58@6.59; June, \$6.70@6.80; July, \$6.88@6.89; August, \$6.99@6.97; September, \$7.09@7.10; October, \$7.10@7.12; November, \$6.80@6.95. Futures closed 4 advance to 5 decline. Sales were: April, 300, \$6.60@6.59; May, 4,600, \$6.60@6.55; July, 7,200, \$6.92@6.86; August, 3,300, \$7.02@6.98; September, 4,500, \$7.11@7.08; October, 300, \$7.10. Total sales, 20,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.40@6.47; off, \$6.30@6.37; reddish off, \$6.20@6.27; winter, \$6.60@7.50; summer, \$6.60@7.50; prime crude S. E., \$5.60 sales.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 15, 1915.—Spot, \$6.40@6.60; April, \$6.40@6.50; May, \$6.49@6.51; June, \$6.69@6.70; July, \$6.81@6.82; August, \$6.93@6.95; September, \$7.04@7.06; October, \$7.05@7.07; November, \$6.70@6.90. Futures closed 5 to 14 decline. Sales were: May, 2,800, \$6.58@6.50; June, 800, \$6.75@6.68; July, 2,400, \$6.89@6.81; August, 1,100, \$7.04@6.94; September, 3,000, \$7.12@7.05. Total sales, 10,100. Good off, \$6.31@6.40; off, \$6.21@6.30; reddish off, \$6.10@6.20; winter, sales.

SEE PAGE 28 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.

May 17, 18, 19, Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Birmingham, Ala.

May 26, 27, 28, Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Pensacola, Fla.

June 2, 3, 4, Inter State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Atlanta, Ga.

June 8, 9, North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

June 23, 24, 25, Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Galveston, Tex.

## COTTONSEED MEAL FOR FEEDING BEEF CATTLE

### Government Review of Value of This Feed in Meat Production

By W. F. Ward, Animal Husbandry Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Government again issues an official endorsement of cottonseed meal as a beef-producing feed and general cattle ration. The last sentence of the following report is worth heralding abroad with all possible vigor. Says the Government expert: "FIVE TIMES AS MANY FARMERS SHOULD BE USING COTTONSEED MEAL AS ARE DOING SO AT THE PRESENT TIME." The adoption of this advice would mean untold advantage to meat producer and cottonseed products trade alike.]

Cottonseed meal is a commodity which has been used for feeding cattle in the South for many years, but it is only within recent years that it has been used generally in the North and West. In the past a very large proportion of the cottonseed meal produced in this country has been exported, and much of that remaining has been used as fertilizer, so that probably less than half of the quantity produced has been used for feeding to cattle.

During 1913 there were about 400,000 tons of cottonseed meal exported to Europe. For many years European feeders have shown their appreciation of this product as a feed by purchasing it in this country and paying freight on it to Europe to use for feeding purposes. It is becoming more popular as a supplementary feed in many sections of this country.

Cottonseed meal is one of the most concentrated feedstuffs found upon the market today. It contains from 38 to 45 per cent. of protein and is therefore very valuable as a nitrogenous feed. Linseed oil meal is one of the few feeds of vegetable origin which contain near the amount of protein found in cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed meal has a slightly greater

#### Cottonseed Meal for Calves.

Cottonseed meal has not proved to be a good feed for very young calves. Many deaths have resulted where it was fed, and the deaths were usually attributed to the meal. Until more is learned concerning the toxicity of cottonseed meal, it is well to feed it very sparingly and with extreme caution to young calves.

For several years the Bureau of Animal Industry in the course of feeding experiments has fed beef calves ranging from 7 to 10 months of age on cottonseed meal for periods ranging from 100 to 112 days with no ill results. These calves were fed in lots containing from 24 to 52 head each. In no single lot were less than 24 head fed, so there should be practically no difference due to individuality of the animals.

During 1910, 77 grade beef calves were divided into three lots and fed for 119 days. The calves were started on 1 pound of cottonseed meal per day, and the quantity was gradually increased until they consumed 3.87 pounds each per day during the last month. At no time did they receive more than 4 pounds per head per day. The calves of all lots made good daily gains for the entire time, the gains ranging from 1.71 to 1.83 pounds per day.

The calves fattened rapidly, and no ill results from feeding cottonseed meal were experienced, although at the end of the test two or three of the calves showed the effects of feeding by a cloudiness of the eyes. The results of the test are summarized in the following table:

Lot No.	Daily ration.	Quantity. Lbs.	Initial weight of calves. Lbs.	Total gain. Lbs.	Average daily gain. Lbs.	Feed to make 100 pounds of gain. Lbs.
1	Cottonseed meal.....	2.84	338	203	1.71	179 cottonseed meal.
	Cottonseed hulls.....	7.44				435 cottonseed hulls.
	Mixed alfalfa hay.....	5.39				315 mixed hay.
2	Cottonseed meal, two-thirds.	2.34	333	210	1.76	133 cottonseed meal.
	Corn-and-cob meal, one third	1.17				65 corn-and-cob meal.
	Cottonseed hulls.....	7.50				425 cottonseed hulls.
	Mixed alfalfa hay.....	5.47	328	218	1.83	310 mixed hay.
	Cottonseed meal, one-third...	2.38				130 cottonseed meal.
	Corn-and-cob meal, two-thirds	3.87				211 corn-and-cob meal.
3	Cottonseed hulls.....	7.33				400 cottonseed hulls.
	Mixed alfalfa hay.....	4.00				218 mixed hay.

feeding value than linseed oil meal, and, as it is sometimes cheaper than the latter, it is often more profitable to use. At the present time (winter of 1914-15) cottonseed meal is worth about \$24 to \$28 a ton, which is an unusually low price, while oil meal is selling for about \$38 a ton. Feeders should get prices on each of these feeds and use the one which can be bought the more cheaply.

The same year another lot of 52 calves were fed on cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls, and mixed cowpea hay. They were fed for 112 days, and during that time they consumed daily 3.08 pounds of cottonseed meal, 10.01 pounds of cottonseed hulls, and 1.5 pounds of mixed cowpea hay. An average daily gain of 1.24 pounds per calf was made. The calves fattened readily, and none showed ill effects

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from feeding the meal. The results are summarized as follows:

Daily ration.	Quantity. Lbs.	In 1912 a large herd of breeding cows were wintered in Mississippi by feeding them 2		Feed to make 100 pounds of gain. Lbs.
		Initial weight of calves. Lbs.	Average daily gain. Lbs.	
Cottonseed meal .....	3.08	313	1.24	{ 249 cottonseed meal. 808 cottonseed hulls. 121 mixed hay.
Cottonseed hulls .....	10.01			
Mixed hay .....	1.50			

In 1913-14 another experiment in feeding calves on cottonseed meal was conducted. Forty-nine grade Angus calves, averaging 9 months of age were fed from December 21 to January 17, as a preliminary period to the regular feeding. During this time they were started on a ration of cottonseed meal. The following paragraph is taken from the bulletin reporting the work:

At the beginning of the test proper, each calf was eating daily 3 pounds of cottonseed meal, approximately 20 pounds of corn silage and 4 pounds of hay. The allowance of meal was raised gradually throughout the whole period of 76 days, until at the last each calf was eating 6 pounds daily. At one time each calf was consuming as much as 28 pounds of silage each day, but they would not continue to eat this much, so at the end of the period (April 1) they were eating an average of only 20 pounds per calf per day. The allowance of hay was gradually decreased from the first. At the middle of the period each calf consumed daily not over 3 pounds of hay, and near the end an exceedingly small allowance met their desires. From the middle of March to April 1 they averaged less than 1 pound of hay per calf per day.

These calves consumed on the average 4.4 pounds of cottonseed meal per day for 76 days, and were eating about 6 pounds of cottonseed meal during the latter part of the feeding period, but no ill results were experienced.

#### Cottonseed Meal for the Breeding Herd.

It is not advisable to feed bulls on large quantities of cottonseed meal for long periods, as the opinion prevails among many stockmen that it impairs the breeding powers of the animal. It can be fed to them in reasonable quantities throughout the winter, however, with little danger. From 2 to 3 pounds of cottonseed meal may be fed daily along with some other feeds, such as crushed corn, bran, corn silage, and some good hay.

For feeding to breeding cows there is no feed which equals cottonseed meal in small quantities. The breeding herd can be wintered very economically by feeding about 2 pounds of cottonseed meal per head per day with some silage, stover and other farm roughage.

pounds of cottonseed cake per day, with all the oat straw they would consume and what roughage they got from the old corn and cotton fields. The cattle were wintered very economically, as they were fed but three and one-half months, and they were in good condition when spring came. In one experiment in Alabama the cows were permitted to run in the stalk fields and in a small canebrake all winter, and from January 23 to May 7 they were given about 2 pounds of cottonseed cake per day. They were in fair condition when spring came and had been wintered very economically.

Throughout Virginia, Maryland and parts of the corn belt the cows may be run in the stalk fields until about November 15, when they should be taken up and fed about 2 to 2½ pounds of cottonseed meal per day, 15 to 30 pounds of corn silage, depending upon the amount available, and what other roughages they will eat, such as corn stover, hay and straw. In sections where losses have occurred from cornstalk disease, the practice of turning cattle into the stalk fields should not be followed. If there is no silage, a small quantity of corn may be used with the cottonseed meal and the other farm roughages. A pound of cottonseed meal is usually worth about 2 pounds of corn, so a farmer can readily calculate which will be the more profitable feed.

There are few combinations of feed which are more economical than a ration of corn silage and cottonseed meal for wintering

stocker cattle. Two pounds of cottonseed meal, combined with what corn silage stocker steers will eat, will cause them to gain slightly in weight. The cost of wintering such cattle can usually be lessened by permitting the steers to run in the stalk fields and giving feed at night only. Straw and other roughages which can not be used to advantage in any other way may be fed with the silage and cottonseed meal. If it is desired to make the steers gain in weight throughout the winter, preparatory to fattening on grass during the summer, the ration of cottonseed meal may be increased.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with the Alabama experiment station, conducted tests in wintering steers during three winters from 1907 to 1910. Each year one lot of steers was permitted to range in the old cotton and cornstalk fields and over some waste land, while a second lot ran on similar range, but received in addition a small ration of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls.

When the cattle got no feed except stalk fields they lost about 103 pounds per head each winter, while the steers which received 2.4 pounds of cottonseed meal and 8.7 pounds of cottonseed hulls in addition to the range held their own throughout the winter and weighed as much in the spring as they did at the beginning of winter.

#### Cottonseed Meal for Fattening Mature Cattle.

The fattening of mature cattle on cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls has been practiced in the South for many years. Formerly the cattle were fed in large numbers near oil mills, and the steers were fed very heavily on the by-products. Steers were frequently fed as much as 12 to 15 pounds of cottonseed meal per head a day. As a result of such heavy feeding, many became blind, exhibiting a staggering gait, and occasionally

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swelled in the legs below the hocks. Some would die, while others would cease gaining in weight, go off feed, and then rapidly lose flesh. Even though the feed was changed, much trouble was experienced in getting the animals back to a normal appetite and a thrifty condition.

When steers are not fed over 7 pounds of cottonseed meal a day they can usually be fed for 100 to 120 days without showing any signs of cottonseed meal sickness. If silage or other succulent feed is given as roughage the meal can be fed much longer without harmful results.

When cattle are fed a ration composed of cottonseed hulls and meal alone they usually make exceedingly good daily gains for the first 60 days, after which time the gains begin to diminish rapidly, and unsatisfactory gains are usually secured after 90 to 100 days. For a short feeding period cottonseed hulls and meal give satisfactory results. If the roughage is silage instead of hulls the daily gains are more uniform throughout the feeding period; and if care is used in feeding the meal can be fed for 150 days without ill effects.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has conducted experiments in cattle feeding continuously since 1904, and the results bear out the statements given above. Feeding done by Curtis, of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, also emphasizes the statements regarding the daily gains of cattle fed on cottonseed meal with hulls or silage as the roughage.

With the prices of cottonseed meal such as have prevailed during the last few years, the heavy feeding of this meal has proved uneconomical.

In a number of experiments made at the North Carolina station, where steers were fed different quantities of cottonseed meal, those that received 9 pounds a day made slightly larger daily gains than those getting smaller quantities, but the gains were much more expensive, and the profit was smaller. Similar results were secured in several tests conducted by the West Tennessee experiment station. Greater profit was made on steers which were fed from 5 to 7 pounds of cottonseed meal a day than on steers which were fed 7 to 9 pounds a day. The feeding of cottonseed meal with silage gave larger daily gains, cheaper gains, better finish, and more profit than feeding cottonseed meal with hulls.

The Indiana experiment station found that the average Indiana rations could be greatly improved by the addition of 2½ pounds of cottonseed meal for each steer daily. The addition of cottonseed meal to a ration containing clover hay resulted in increased gains, more economical gains and a greater profit. Cottonseed meal proved to be better for balancing a ration than soy-bean meal, as the latter had a laxative tendency. The steers would not eat as much feed, made smaller daily gains, and did not sell as well when soy-bean meal replaced the cottonseed meal in a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, oat straw and corn silage.

The addition of cottonseed meal to rations of shelled corn and clover hay, and shelled corn, clover hay and silage, resulted in more feed being consumed, as the cottonseed meal did not decrease the quantity of other feeds consumed, but acted as a stimulant.

#### Cottonseed Meal or Cake for Pasture Feeding.

For years feeders of the Southwest have used cottonseed cake for feeding to steers on pasture in the fall and early winter and at times when the grass was covered with snow. The fattening of cattle on grass with cottonseed cake during the spring and summer months had not been practiced to any extent when the Bureau of Animal Industry started some tests to determine whether such feeding would be profitable. These feeding experiments have been conducted for seven years with large numbers of cattle each year. In most cases each lot of cattle consisted of one or more carloads. Cottonseed cake was always fed in preference to the meal. It was broken into nut size and sacked at the mill. In regard to feeding cake in preference to meal, a former publication of the bureau is here quoted:

This cake can be purchased in the large cake size, just as it comes from the press, for about \$2 per ton cheaper than in the nut size. Some feeders find that it pays to break the cake on their farms. The cake is the same as cottonseed meal except that it is not ground into meal. There are several advantages in feeding cake in place of meal, especially in summer feeding. A rain does not render the cake unpalatable, but it will often put the meal in such a condition that the cattle will not eat it. Again, no loss is incurred with the cake during windy days, whereas the meal, when fed in the open pasture, is sometimes wasted on account of the winds. Furthermore, the cake requires chewing before being swallowed and therefore must be eaten very much slower than the meal, so when a number of steers are being fed together the greedy one has little chance to get enough cake to produce scours. When cottonseed meal is fed the greedy steer often scours because he can bolt the meal and get more than his share; this not only injures the steer, but makes the bunch "feed out" unevenly.

The cake was fed in troughs in the pasture. The steers were started with a ration of 1½ pounds per head per day, and the quantity was gradually increased until the thirty-fifth day, when they were eating 5 pounds per day. Some steers did not take readily to cottonseed cake and had to be coaxed into eating it by sprinkling a very little salt over it and withholding salt at other times. After they once began eating cake there was no further trouble, as they ate it greedily.

Each year one lot of cattle was grazed without additional feed, while another lot was grazed and in addition received a supplemental ration of cottonseed cake. Several years' work tends to show conclusively that the feeding of cottonseed cake to cattle on pasture caused the cattle to gain in weight faster, to fatten more rapidly, to develop greater "bloom," and to make greater profits than similar cattle which received pasturage alone. Persons desiring further information on this subject should consult Bureau of Animal Industry Bulletins 131 and 159 and Department of Agriculture Bulletin 110.

In conclusion, it would be well for feeders to bear in mind the following points:

- (1) Do not feed young calves heavily on cottonseed meal.
- (2) Secure prices on both cottonseed meal and linseed meal and use the cheaper feed.
- (3) If cottonseed meal does not cost over \$34 a ton it can probably be used to advantage in wintering the breeding herd.
- (4) By feeding a ration of 2 pounds of cottonseed cake with corn silage, or 2½

pounds of cottonseed cake with coarse roughages such as oat straw, corn stover, etc., mature cattle can be wintered very economically.

(5) One pound of cottonseed meal is usually worth as much as 2 pounds of corn for feeding cattle.

(6) In sections where much corn, stover, fodder, timothy, or other carbohydrate feeds are used, it is extremely important that some feed like cottonseed meal be used.

(7) Cottonseed meal stimulates the appetite of fattening animals and causes them to consume more feed and likewise to make greater gains.

(8) Heavy feeding of cottonseed meal should be discontinued after 100 to 120 days where dry roughage is fed and after 150 days where succulent feeds are used.

(9) Cottonseed cake can be used very profitably as a supplemental feed for fattening cattle on pasture.

(10) Five times as many farmers should be using cottonseed meal as are doing so at the present time. Are you one of them?

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

#### Cottonseed Products Associations.

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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, April 16.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.50 nom.; Middle West, \$9.80@9.90; city steam, 9½¢; refined Continent, \$10.80; South American, \$11; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound, 7½¢@7¾¢.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 16.—Copro fabrique, 103½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 81 fr.; edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 16.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 100s.; shoulders, square, 50s.; New York, 48s.; picnic, 45s.; hams, long, 61s. 6d.; American cut, 56s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 62s. 6d.; long clear, 65s.; short backs, 55s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 59s. Lard, spot prime, 51s. 6d.; American refined contract, 51s. 7½d.; 28-lb. boxes, 52s. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 38s. 6d.; choice, 41s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 95s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 38s. 3d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was quiet but a little firmer on the midmonth stock statement showing a moderate decrease in stock.

### Stearine.

The market was again very quiet but steady at 9c. for oleo.

### Tallow.

Prices continue steady with moderate trade. City was quoted at 6½¢ nom., and specials 7c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet but a little firmer, helped by the better tone in the lard market. Market closed 2 points decline to 2 advance. Sales, 12,600 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.45@6.65. Crude, Southeast, \$5.47@5.53. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$6.40@6.50; May, \$6.48@6.51; June, \$6.67@6.69; July, \$6.81@6.82; August, \$6.95@6.96; September, \$7.06@7.07; October, \$7.05@7.08; November, \$6.70@6.90; good off oil, \$6.30@6.40; off oil, \$6.25@6.30; red off oil, \$6.10@6.20; winter oil, \$6.50@7.50; summer white oil, \$6.50@7.50.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 16.—Hog market slow and 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$7.25@7.45; light, \$7.20@7.65; mixed, \$7.15@7.65; heavy, \$6.85@7.50; rough, heavy, \$6.85@7.05; Yorkers, \$7.55@7.65; pigs, \$6@7; cattle, strong, 10@20c. higher; beefs, \$6.20@8.55; cows and heifers, \$2.90@8.20; Texas steers, \$5.65@6.85; Western, \$5.65@7.50. Sheep market prospects steady; native, \$7.50@8.50; yearlings, \$8.35@9.75; lambs, \$8@10.50; Western, \$8.25@10.65. Kansas City, April 16.—Hogs higher, at \$7.20@7.40. South Omaha, April 16.—Hogs strong, at \$7.05@7.25. Sioux City, April 16.—Hogs higher, at \$7@7.15. Buffalo, April 16.—Hogs higher; on sale 3,200, at \$7.90@8. Louisville, April 16.—Hogs higher, at \$7.35@7.60. Indianapolis, April 16.—Hogs higher, at \$7.45@7.75. St. Joseph, April 16.—Hogs higher, at \$7.05@7.25.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,958	23,300	13,973
Swift & Co.	4,774	9,700	21,539
S. & S. Co.	3,340	8,200	7,162
Morris & Co.	3,704	8,300	6,813
Hammond Packing Co.	1,757	6,500	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	665	...	...
Anglo-American Prov. Co.	386	6,500	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,200 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 6,900 hogs; Roberts & Onke, 5,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,700 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,400 hogs; others, 6,400 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,904	5,944	1,719
Fowler Packing Co.	443	...	1,032
S. & S. Co.	2,581	4,817	1,982
Swift & Co.	3,013	4,976	3,796
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,961	4,528	3,687
Morris & Co.	2,641	5,463	2,904
Others	186	515	44

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,674	6,032	1,730
Swift & Co.	2,914	8,455	7,146
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,701	10,487	6,526
Armour & Co.	2,307	...	7,877
Swartz & Co.	...	5,416	...
J. W. Murphy	...	9,109	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 100 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 533 hogs; John Merrill & Co., 94 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 16 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,222	3,908	1,367
Swift & Co.	2,551	5,165	1,570
Armour & Co.	2,091	7,022	1,864
St. Louis D. B. Co.	273	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	871	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	142	...	...
J. H. Bell Provision Co.	...	719	...
Krey Packing Co.	20	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	19	...	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	197	...

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 10, 1915:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	24,146
Kansas City	15,078
Omaha	9,122
St. Joseph	1,810
Cudahy	3,497
Sioux City	3,497
South St. Paul	3,545
New York and Jersey City	6,034
Fort Worth	3,133
Philadelphia	3,028
Pittsburgh	808
Denver	992
Oklahoma City	3,500
Cincinnati	3,315

HOGS.	
Chicago	101,335
Kansas City	28,335
Omaha	34,227
St. Joseph	24,425
Cudahy	16,599
Sioux City	23,142
Ottumwa	9,000
Cedar Rapids	10,074
South St. Paul	24,233
New York and Jersey City	29,067
Fort Worth	5,808
Philadelphia	5,924
Pittsburgh	5,989
Denver	4,580
Oklahoma City	6,563
Cincinnati	13,204

SHEEP.	
Chicago	52,004
Kansas City	15,202
Omaha	21,307
St. Joseph	9,820
Cudahy	198
Sioux City	2,197
South St. Paul	1,947
New York and Jersey City	16,826
Fort Worth	5,291
Philadelphia	6,104
Pittsburgh	1,879
Denver	639
Oklahoma City	156

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	8,000	...
Kansas City	100	1,000	200
Omaha	...	7,000	...
St. Louis	50	4,000	...
St. Joseph	...	2,200	...
Sioux City	100	3,600	500
St. Paul	200	550	...
Oklahoma City	...	400	...
Fort Worth	100	100	...
Milwaukee	...	130	...
Denver	100	100	200
Wichita	...	673	...
Louisville	50	391	50
Detroit	...	175	...
Cudahy	...	600	...
Indianapolis	130	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	...
Cincinnati	300	2,700	...
Buffalo	100	2,500	800
Cleveland	60	1,000	600
New York	175	724	727
Toronto, Canada	34	1,051	...

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1915.

Chicago	19,000	26,000	12,000
Kansas City	9,000	11,000	10,000
Omaha	6,000	7,000	7,500
St. Louis	2,000	5,400	1,700
St. Joseph	1,400	6,500	9,500
Sioux City	3,200	3,000	500
St. Paul	2,300	10,600	200
Oklahoma City	800	1,400	...
Fort Worth	4,000	2,500	5,500
Milwaukee	75	668	800
Denver	1,300	300	800
Louisville	500	137	600
Detroit	...	450	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	162	...
Indianapolis	550	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,000	6,000	3,500
Cincinnati	1,400	4,619	100
Buffalo	2,800	16,000	10,000
Cleveland	400	4,000	1,600
New York	1,628	10,223	7,328
Toronto, Canada	2,173	601	173

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915.

Chicago	2,000	16,400	12,000
Kansas City	9,600	13,000	4,500
Omaha	3,700	11,000	10,000
St. Louis	2,000	11,400	2,000
St. Joseph	1,300	5,500	5,000
Sioux City	1,500	4,000	500
St. Paul	2,300	4,400	100
Oklahoma City	1,000	3,000	1,000
Fort Worth	3,500	1,500	2,000
Milwaukee	400	2,453	500
Denver	600	600	1,600
Louisville	50	191	50
Detroit	...	520	...
Cudahy	...	4,600	...
Wichita	...	1,851	...
Indianapolis	800	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,500	6,000	3,000
Cincinnati	200	2,950	300
Buffalo	400	3,200	3,000
Cleveland	60	2,000	1,000
New York	1,335	2,900	967
Toronto, Canada	823	914	46

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1915.

Chicago	16,000	25,000	12,000
Kansas City	4,800	9,300	8,200
Omaha	3,700	11,000	8,500
St. Louis	2,000	9,100	2,000
St. Joseph	1,100	3,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,800	4,000	500
St. Paul	1,500	3,800	100
Oklahoma City	700	1,000	...
Fort Worth	2,100	1,500	1,600
Milwaukee	200	8,327	50
Denver	300	600	400
Louisville	50	46	50
Detroit	...	2,800	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	2,532	...
Indianapolis	1,000	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	300
Cincinnati	200	4,000	200
Buffalo	75	2,000	2,200
Cleveland	60	1,000	1,000
New York	1,100	4,415	4,100
Toronto, Canada	629	1,554	92

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1915.

Chicago	2,500	18,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,500	5,000	1,000
Omaha	3,000	10,500	8,500
St. Louis	1,800	8,000	1,100
St. Joseph	900	5,700	2,000
Sioux City	800	2,300	1,700
St. Paul	...	3,000	...
Oklahoma City	400	1,200	...
Fort Worth	3,500	2,000	2,000
Milwaukee	...	2,069	...
Louisville	...	962	...
Detroit	...	2,584	...
Cudahy	...	1,200	...
Wichita	...	2,000	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	300	3,300	200
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
Buffalo	150	2,300	2,400
New York	1,833	1,000	918

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915.

Chicago	1,000	9,000	7,000
Kansas City	100	3,500	2,000
Omaha	700	4,500	4,700
St. Louis	1,000	5,500	2,200
St. Joseph	200	2,000	1,800
Sioux City	600	2,700	...
Fort Worth	2,000	1,000	...
St. Paul	1,700	3,900	100
Oklahoma City	350	1,100	700

Are you in doubt on some point connected with the practical operation of your plant or business? Ask The National Provisioner and watch page 18 for the answer.



## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Continued large sales of midwinter hides at concessions from summer prices have relieved the packers' accumulations, and the market is stronger again. Since our last report about 200,000 packer hides were sold.

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Clearance sales were effected by two of the local sellers of their mid-winter quality hides both branded and native. Low rates were accepted to move out these quantities, close to 200,000 hides being sold within the past two weeks. On most of the clearance movement prices were sub-rosa, and figures even now are still somewhat of a guess. Later business was effected by other sellers in similar quality of hides but at better money, especially in the native kinds. Such trading, however, did not embrace such blocks, and it is still possible to secure further large lines. There was a good call for April kill as the week closed, and it was predicted in well-posted quarters that the asked appreciations would shortly be paid. Native steers predominated in the movement. This selection was in largest supply and comprised the major portion of the slaughter during the winter season. January take-off moved at 19½¢. to the extent of about 12,000 hides. February-March kill was moved by one killer in a clean-up trade at 18½¢. to the extent of about 20,000 hides and another slaughterer sold similar take-off at 19¢. involving about 20,000 hides. Two lots of mid-winter salting went at 19¢. embracing 17,500 hides, and about 10,000 April hides moved at 19½¢. This latter figure is bid to several packers for further business in April take-off and refused, sellers demanding 20¢. firmly for that salting. Two cars of April native sold early in the week at 19½¢. Texas steers sold in connection with the clearance transactions at 19¢. for the heavy weights and 18½¢. for the underweights embracing about 15,000 hides. Another transaction involving about 7,000 February-March kill in heavy weights alone was effected at 19¢. Sellers are talking 19½¢. for heavies and 19¢. for underweight Texas steers of April slaughter owing to the improved quality of such take-off. Butt branded steers went at 18¢. or 18½¢. in the clearance trading, two killers moving about 30,000 January, February and March salting. April butt branded steers are held up to 19¢. for business. Colorado steers moved in the heavy trading this week on the same plane as butt branded steers, it being estimated that about 25,000 hides were sold. Current slaughter is quoted at 18½¢@19¢. nominal. Branded cows did not receive any attention as these hides were all moved previously. Last sale rate was at 18½¢. Most all stocks to date have been moved, and April cows are quoted nominally at 19¢. Heavy native cows were sold by two killers in the heavy trading of the past few weeks at 18½¢. involving about 30,000 hides. Current slaughter is quoted at 19½¢@20¢. asked, with the inside nearer the actual value.

Light native cows sold at 19¢. f. o. b. St. Louis for two cars of January-February 45@55-lb goods. Bids at 19¢. are reported for February-March kill and declined, holders demanding 19½¢. for such hides. April take-off

is quoted at 20¢. asked. Native bulls are quiet at 16@17¢. nominal as to salting and seller. Available stocks are not large. Branded bulls remain dull at 16¢. asked for light average Southern goods and down to 15¢. for the heavy average Northern hides.

Later.—Market stronger with more inquiry and bids for April hides mainly native steers and cows. About 5,000 February native steers sold at 19¢., three cars of March Colorado brought 18½¢., three cars of early April light cows sold at 19½¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Trading was extremely moderate in country hides this week. Holders seemed to sense a return of the former demand, occasioned by better leather movement domestically and for foreign outlet. Sellers therefore asked rather strong rates, especially for the good hides which were only wanted. Heavy steers were inquired for, but not sold. Available supplies continue small, and the last sale rate of 18½¢. is considered a nominal market, especially for lots running back. Most parcels held here contain some early hides as receipts from country sections are slow in getting in on account of the small slaughter of steers. Heavy cows sold at 17½¢. for a couple of cars of free of grub hides. This figure is freely bid for more and 18@19¢. is asked as to dealer, quality and delivery dates. Prior business in heavy cows was at 17¢. for all No. 1 stock. These good hides are wanted for harness leather purposes. Large orders for artillery harness have been placed recently, and this has stimulated trade in hides. Grubby hides are quoted at 16½¢@17¢. asked. Buffs were not moved as far as could be learned in this market. Values are considered nominal on the same basis as heavy cows, although there is not the call for this selection down to 45 lbs. as there was formerly. Some of the inquiries for heavy cows include buffs down to 50¢. No sales of seconds alone were reported, the usual buyers of these hides being entirely out of the market, in anticipation of severe declines being registered shortly. The situation in the country sections is steady at 16@17¢. delivered Chicago basis for all weights of seasonable hides as to quality. Recent sales were effected within this range Outside paid for Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota lots, largely free of grubs. Poorer hides sold at 16½¢. of Iowa origin. Country lots recently sold down to 14½¢., but it is said that deliveries on these low-priced hides were hardly satisfactory. Extremes did not receive any attention as far as could be learned. It is said that all local lots of extremes have been quietly moved within the past few weeks, but nothing definite could be learned regarding quantities or prices paid. Should such be the case, the grubby lots were included. Efforts to secure offerings of light weight hides have been fruitless in this market, especially for prompt deliveries. The nominal market for grubby extremes is considered at 17¢. and free of grub stock is held up to 18¢. with recent sales on a 17½¢. basis. Branded cows were not sold. Local stocks are limited and the usual buyers are out of the market. Values are nominal at 14@14½¢. for country cows; country packer hides are quoted up to 17¢. delivered basis here as

to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls were dull. Offerings are limited and available in a range of 13½¢@14½¢. as to dealer and quality. Country packer bulls are quoted at 15@15½¢. nominal as to quality.

Later.—The country market is quiet but firm. Heavy hides and buffs are quoted nominally at 17½¢. for good hides. One car grubby No. 2 buffs sold at 16½¢. The market looks stronger as Eastern and Canadian tanners recently bought heavily. Mid-Western tanners are paying 18¢. for first salted city and outside city calfskins.

**CALFSKINS** were not moved as far as could be learned in city varieties. First salted skins are available at 18¢., and it is believed that bids at 17½¢. would secure goods, but best bids are at 17¢., which rate thus far has been declined. Receipts of skins are considerably heavier than a few weeks ago, owing to the calfskin season being on in full force at present. Outside city skins are offered at 17½¢. and quoted at 17¢. nominal; countries range down to 16¢. for business; packer skins sold at 19½¢. for one killer's accumulation of 35,000 January, February and March slaughter. Prior business was effected several months ago at 25¢. Deacons are available at 75@85¢. and light calf at 95¢. @1.05. Later.—One packer sold his April kill of calf at all points, estimated at 10,000 skins, at 20¢. Kipskins were not reported moved. Country lots are valued at 16½¢@17½¢. as to operator's position on the market. Some recently sold at the inside rate in connection with calfskins. City kipskins are quoted at 17½¢@18¢. nominal and packers at 18@19½¢. asked; inside is considered nearer a trading basis. Outside rate is usually asked.

**HORSEHIDES** continued quiet. Sellers talk upwards from \$4.25 for country run of hides and tanners' views are at \$4, but it was said this week that intimations had been given out that if business could be effected, bids at \$4.15 would be made. City hides range up to \$4.50 for business and as high as \$5 is asked. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with ponies and glues out at \$1.50@2 and coltskins at 50@75¢. for business.

**HOGSKINS** are moving out slowly in small parcels, largely to the local trade at 50@60¢. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—No sales of sheepskins were recorded this week in packer varieties, except some second-hand goods, sold at private terms. Pullers are confronted with a very unsatisfactory pulled wool market and decline to operate in raw materials until some satisfactory responses can be had as to actual values of the finished product. Packer sheep and lambskins in slaughter running back two to four weeks in take-off are offered at \$2.20 @2.30, and the nominal market is considered somewhere about \$1.75@2. Shearlings are quiet at 50@65¢. nominal. Country wool

(Continued on page 34.)

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## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 14.

Monday's liberal run of 18,247 cattle was the logical outcome of last week's 25@35c. upturn in the market, and while a few choice yearlings and well fattened handyweights sold steady, the trade in a general way was 10@15c. lower on the bulk of the good to choice handyweight and low-priced cattle, while heavy beefs were off 15@25c. cwt., and as has been the case recently are poorest sellers comparatively because we are getting more heavy cattle than the requirements of the trade call for. Tuesday's run of 2,418 cattle met with a right decent demand, the trade being fully steady as compared with Monday's general level of values. The light receipts of cattle contained but a very slim percentage of steers, all of which were disposed of in good season, and to fully as good advantage as they could have been sold on Monday. Wednesday's run of cattle was again liberal, receipts being estimated at 16,000, making a total of 36,700 cattle for the first three days this week, as compared with 25,800 for the same period a week ago, and while heavy cattle were again very hard to sell, and showed, if anything, a somewhat lower tendency, the trade on other grades, after a slow opening, finally assumed fair activity and closed steady to strong, particularly in the free area where cattle can receive competition from Eastern buyers.

Last week's 25@35c. upturn in the market for butcher-stuff has been well sustained despite the severe break in the steer trade, but the fact of the matter is the percentage of she-stuff in the rather liberal receipts of cattle has been very light, which no doubt accounts in a large measure for the well sustained trade, and as we are at a time of the year when cattle can be turned on grass in some sections of the country, there is every reason to believe that receipts of butcher-stuff will be very moderate during the near future. We expect to see an advancing tendency to the trade within two or three weeks. The bull market shows 10@15c. advance, while the calf trade has subsided to a point where the top of the market for veal calves is 7½c., and we think that this is about as low as they will get, although heavy receipts of vealers are expected the balance of the month.

On Monday of this week a "free area" for hogs was established at the stock yards in  
(Continued on page 35.)

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 14.

Cattle receipts were 10,000, including 1,850 Southern, for the week. Quality in the beef steer supply is improving considerably, and there is a much better showing of good beefs. The market generally has been slow and draggy, and for the week ranges unevenly lower. This condition is not so noticeable, however, on yearling steers below the \$7.50 mark. It is the offerings above that figure, especially in the weighty kinds, that show the decline. Best heavy beefs are selling from \$7.90@8.15, while yearlings are worth \$8.25@8.75. The bulk of the good beefs are going to scale from \$7@7.50. There has not been much change in the price

of heifers. The best kind are going to scale at \$8@8.35, the bulk selling from \$7@7.75. Mixed steers and heifers are commanding a better price, several bunches of this mixture selling at \$8.50@8.60. Fancy cows are quoted at \$6.25@7; medium to good to choice cows range from \$4.75@6.25. Texas and Oklahoma fed steers are coming in fair quantity, and are meeting ready sale. A load of Texas steers brought \$7.35 this week, and a train averaging around 1,200 lbs. brought \$7.25. A train averaging around 1,095 sold yesterday for \$7.30. These are the top sales for the week. Two loads of heifers averaging 921 brought 7c. yesterday. They were excellent in quality. Considerable quantities of bulls are arriving. They are selling from \$5.50@6.

Hog receipts were 50,000 this week; not quite a normal one. The quality generally is improving, and can be called good. The order buying trade still has a marked influence on the market, and the consequence is a more or less continual advance. Mixed and butcher hogs sold today for \$7.30@7.50; light hogs from \$7.35@7.50; good, heavy hogs, \$7.35@7.40. The bulk of all sales from \$7.30@7.45. The market is extremely active and clearances prompt.

The sheep market continues to show strength, but the receipts are very light, 5,100 is all we have received this week, a much less supply than there is a demand. Ewes are quoted at \$6.50@8.25; yearlings, \$8.50@9.50; sheared yearlings, \$7@7.75. Lambs are still making record prices; they range from \$9.50@10.50, and considerable quantities are going to scale at the top figure. As for a month past, our best offerings are coming from North Colorado and Nebraska. They are running a trifle less in weight than earlier in the season, most of them now going to scale at an average of 70 to 75 lbs. We have been receiving some few clipped lambs, but not many as yet. They find prompt sale, and are bringing about a dollar less than the wool lambs.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 13.

With cattle receipts today at 10,000 head, and following a barely steady market yesterday, buyers figured they could buy steers lower, but their efforts came to nothing in most cases. There was a good representation of killing grades, but local packers needed cattle, and after an hour or two of fruitless endeavor to get concessions beef cattle began moving to the scales, largely at steady prices. Stockers and feeders sold early at steady prices, some buyers claiming they were higher. Any advance on them was confined to the best grades, which are selling at \$7.40 to \$7.85, for both stockers and feeders. Low grades, selling at \$6.50 to \$7.25, are 20 to 35 cents lower than middle of last week. Best native heavy beef steers sold at \$8.25, and yearlings brought \$8.20, bulk of steers \$7.10 to \$8, choice yearlings worth up to \$8.50. Good to choice cows bring \$6@6.50, a few upwards to \$7, most of the heifers \$7@7.75, bulls \$5.25@5.75, veal calves \$8@9.50. Several shipments of beet pulp Colorados were here, the best heavy ones at \$7.50@7.90, some light steers at \$7.25@7.40, several lots of white face feeders sorted out at \$7.50@7.75. Quarantine arrivals this week are limited to a few cars of low grade mixed stock, there being no good test of the market in that division since last

Thursday, when 27 loads of meal and cake fed steers from North Texas, sold at \$6.65@7.35.

In the hog division prices are making good advances, the market 5 to 10c. higher today, following a similar advance yesterday, receipts 15,000 head. Top today was \$7.20, bulk of sales \$7.05@7.17½. Order buyers paid the top price, and took a good many hogs, packers paying \$7.05@7.17½ for their droves. Some of the Eastern states are relaxing quarantine restrictions, and the hog trade is getting onto a more healthy basis. Moderate receipts will complete a set of conditions that will hold the market firm.

Sheep and lambs sold stronger today, after a temporary decline yesterday. Receipts dropped to 4,500 head, and salesmen started out asking higher prices, and stuck to it till they got them, top lambs \$10.40, yearlings \$9.30. A feature was a sale of native lambs weighing 120 lbs. at \$9.50 and a drove of native ewes and wethers, 164 lbs., at \$8.50, probably setting a new high mark per head in each class.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., April 13.

With decreased receipts of cattle there has been a steady advance in prices, until both beef steers and cow stuff are selling right around half a dollar better than at the low time ten days or two weeks ago. Demand is improving from both local packers and shippers, and while the desirable light and handy weight beefs still sell to the best advantage, there has been a better tone to the market for the heavy beefs. Yearlings have sold up around \$8.25@8.35 and the best heavies around \$8@8.25 the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,350 pound cattle going at a spread of \$7.50@7.90 and the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades going to both packers and feeder buyers at from \$6.75@7.40 and on down. Cows and heifers of all grades also find a broad outlet the range being from \$3.85@7.35 and the big bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock selling around \$5.50@6.35. Veal calves continue firm at \$8@10 and bulls, stags, etc., are about a quarter higher than last week at \$4.75@6.25.

Hogs have taken a sharp spurt upward and under the influence of decreasing receipts and an increasing demand from shippers as well as local packers the market is now fully half a dollar higher than a week ago. Light and butcher loads still have the call with all classes of buyers but the range of prices for the fair to good hogs of all weights is comparatively narrow. With 11,000 hogs here today the market was about 5@10c. higher. Tops brought \$7.17 as against \$6.80 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$7@7.10 as compared with \$6.50@6.60 a week ago.

In sheep there has been something like a reaction from the recent unusually high prices but demand is still vigorous and values are not to exceed a dime below the high point all around. Fat lambs sold today at \$9.75@10.35; yearlings \$8.50@9.25; wethers \$7.75@8.50, and ewes \$7.40@8.25.

### NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 12, 1915.

	Beefers.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York .....	1,771	7,067	3,836	9,613
Jersey City .....	2,355	2,062	8,467	19,434
Central Union .....	1,908	128	4,333	—
Totals .....	6,034	9,257	16,626	29,067
Totals last week .....	5,396	11,086	18,142	28,211



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

McAlester, Okla.—The McAlester Ice Cream & Creamery Company has been incorporated by W. F. Ambrose, W. P. Allen and J. L. Shimabarger with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Waterport, N. Y.—The Thomson Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by Augustus D. Thomason of Waterport, N. Y.; Mark C. Porter, Westport, N. Y., and Albert B. Hise, Ashwood, N. Y.

Hilton, N. Y.—The Hilton Supply & Storage, Inc., has been incorporated to carry on a general storage and refrigerating business, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The incorporators are: M. Roberts, E. J. Shutts of Hilton and G. Y. Webster of Rochester, N. Y.

## ICE NOTES.

Charlestown, W. Va.—Machinery for the manufacture of ice cream will be installed by C. Garger.

Bedford, Ky.—Thurman Jenkins, it is reported, will install machinery for the manufacture of ice.

Carlisle, Ky.—The installation of an ice plant is contemplated by the Carlisle Electric Light & Power Company.

Bainbridge, Ga.—The ice plant and cold storage warehouse of the Bainbridge Ice Company has been destroyed by fire.

Louisville, Ky.—Fire destroyed T. J. Walther's ice cream factory in Walther Alley, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Augusta, Ga.—An addition will be built to the plant of the Ellis Ice & Coal Company, which will double the capacity. Cost \$25,000.

Bainbridge, Ga.—The ice and cold storage plant of the Nussbaum Ice Company, which was recently destroyed by fire will be rebuilt.

Mobile, Ala.—It is reported the Mobile Brewery will remodel their brewery and equip it for an ice plant for a daily capacity of 125 tons.

Tobyhanna, Pa.—Lightning struck No. 3 icehouse of the Mountain Ice Company, almost completely destroying building and 80,000 tons of ice. Loss, \$100,000.

Selma, Ala.—The Selma Oil & Ice Company will build a creamery with a daily capacity of 700 pounds of butter. It is expected that 4,000 to 5,000 gallons of cream will be handled daily.

Birmingham, Ala.—A cold storage plant will be built at Avenue E and 23rd street. 68 x 120 feet, brick, reinforced concrete and steel, five stories, by the Birmingham Ice Factory Company, at a cost of about \$80,000.

## REFRIGERATED FOOD INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 17.)

per cent.; and New Zealand, with 2,000,000 cattle, sends 320,000 quarters of beef (or 80,000 head), equal to 4 per cent.

These figures take no account of the considerable quantities of meat sent from South America and Australasia to other consuming markets such as the U. S. A., Philippines, Mediterranean ports, the Far East, &c., nor do they reckon with the increasing quantities now going from these same sources direct into France.

### The Number of Freezing Works.

	—Daily Capacity.—	
	Cattle.	Sheep.
14 in South America.....	7,000	34,000
36 in Australia.....	4,000	86,000
33 in New Zealand.....	1,300	87,000
83	12,300	207,000

In view of the present activity in the trade it may be assumed that these are all, or almost all working to their full capacity, subject to the facilities for storage and subject to the supply of tonnage—the latter a very material factor in the calculation at present.

The maximum killing and freezing capacity of these works is simply enormous, on paper. Their powers are usually expressed in the number of cattle or of sheep which can be dealt with in an ordinary working day. The works range in capacity from as few as 350 sheep to as many as 11,000 sheep per day (claimed for the Imperial Freezing Works, Melbourne—run close by Gear Meat

Company, Wellington, with 10,000 sheep per day capacity), and from as few as 20 cattle to as many as 1,500 cattle per day (La Plata Works, Argentina).

If all these works were going full steam ahead they could—but they never would in practice—account for 12,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep daily, or 3,600,000 cattle and 60,000,000 sheep and lambs per year of 300 working days—figures which almost take one's breath away, and force one to exclaim (like the old Dominee in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels) "Prodigious!"

But let us confine ourselves to sober actualities. They are quite great enough to fill our work-a-day minds. There were shipped to this market alone from these establishments in 1914, 12,750,000 sheep and lambs and 1,400,000 cattle. Try to imagine, if you can, that endless stream of dumb driven animals, gathering from the four corners of the southern hemisphere, all unsuspecting of their fate, and pressing on, pressing on to death, that men may live.

Day and night the sheep and lambs pass along, mutely facing their pre-destined end at the rate of 25 a minute, 1,500 an hour, 35,000 a day! Stated otherwise, the procession would stretch continuously in single file for 8,500 miles, and the last animals to start for the freezing works would not reach the place of destiny under two-and-a-half years of steady traveling!

### The Weight of the Quantities Exported.

The foregoing figures may be stated in still another way by giving the tons of meat dealt with by those works annually, namely:

	Tons.
South America turned out last year.....	478,000
Australia turned out last year.....	171,000
New Zealand turned out last year.....	147,000
	796,000

The great bulk of this huge aggregate came to the United Kingdom, say 690,000 tons, while 106,000 tons went to the other markets referred to above—U. S. A., France, Mediterranean ports, Philippines, and the Far East. One more figure at this stage and I shall nearly finish with statistics. The import value of these 690,000,000 tons was just £30,000,000, according to the Board of Trade returns recently issued.

Now you know something of the magnitude of the frozen meat trade—grown in 35 years

## ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants  
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

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for use in every department of your business.

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**GIFFORD-WOOD COMPANY**

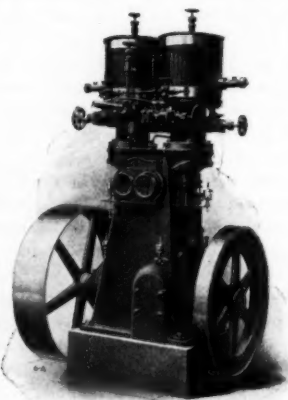
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Boston

Chicago

## FRICK Refrigerating Machines



have so many good features and give such satisfactory service that users constantly acknowledge FRICK the most desirable refrigerating machine on the market.

**FRICK** machines are desired because—

They are built to stand hard usage—

They are durable—reliable—

They are neatly designed—

They lend dignity and confidence to the engine room.

The **FRICK** machine is the bulwark to an up-to-date ice-making and refrigerating plant.

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ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.  
BALTIMORE: Wering Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., T. R. Wingrove.  
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.  
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.  
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper.  
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.  
HAYANA: O. B. Cintas.  
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Helmsdorf.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Bantz.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH: Beuton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.  
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

**HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.**

from the Strathleven's modest sample shipment of 40 tons to an annual output of close upon 800,000 tons.

### Transport.

Having thus tried to bring home what is involved in producing the supplies necessary for carrying on one of the refrigerated produce industries, it seems a suitable time to say a word or two about the means of transport to the British market.

I shall make one or two allusions to the size only of the steamers engaged in the trade. At first 10,000 to 15,000 carcasses of 56 pounds each was considered a sufficiently large capacity; that looked prudent beside the next stage, when 50,000 were considered a big cargo; then 100,000 carcass steamers came into use, and today we have them running up to nearly 150,000 carcasses.

Many years ago, when I was still a young man, every summer holiday I used to visit an old friend of my father's, who farmed some 500 acres of hill country in the south of Scotland. On one occasion, speaking to him of this wonderful new trade and the steamers then employed, I remarked that one of them would carry 45,000 sheep.

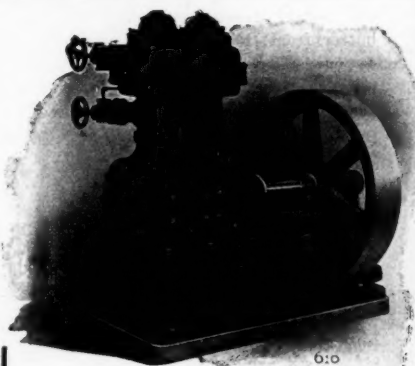
The old man said nothing, but just walked on quietly to the top of the nearest hill. Waving his hand across the bare, rugged horizon, he asked: "Do you see all these hills? Well, they stand in six different parishes, and a' the sheep in a' they parishes are no so many as you said that one ship holds! If ye were no verainsel', and your father's son forbye, I'd ca' ye a leear!" "Let's gae hame; I'm worried!" he added, in a tone showing that he had accepted my really modest statement of fact.

Many a good farmer has been "worried" since by the fears (groundless as they have proved to be) of what would happen to him as this new trade expanded from its thousands to its millions, and from its millions to its tens of millions. But we are dealing with a trade which, while creating a huge new market, has left the British farmer's business practically unharmed.

Among the biggest ships now in the trade is the Paraguay, with a carrying capacity of 143,000 carcasses of 56 pounds each. There are several steamers named after the shires and counties of the Old Country, and perhaps the mere statement that the S. S. Morayshire (99,000) carries more than double the number of sheep that graze in the county of the same name; or that the Buteshire (101,500) can carry more sheep than are depastured in Buteshire (42,000), Renfrewshire (42,000), and Nairnshire (16,000) together will give some conception of the enormous size of the ocean carriers which are engaged in this trade. These are practically all British-owned—a fortunate state of affairs in this time of war.

There are about ten German steamers fitted for carrying frozen meat (on a small scale), but these were all hors de combat a week after the war broke out. The loss of the Tokomaru makes the fourth refrigerated steamer destroyed by the Germans; and there can be no doubt that the manner of its loss

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



## GET BUSY

**Good Times are coming!  
Get ready for them!**

As the warm weather approaches you will feel a growing need for that Refrigerating Plant which you have been considering for a long time. Now is the opportune time to act. We can serve you promptly.

A YORK Refrigerating Plant will be a safe investment for you, and will eliminate your warm weather troubles.

When you buy a YORK Plant, you also buy YORK Service—the only Service of its scope and magnitude in this industry.

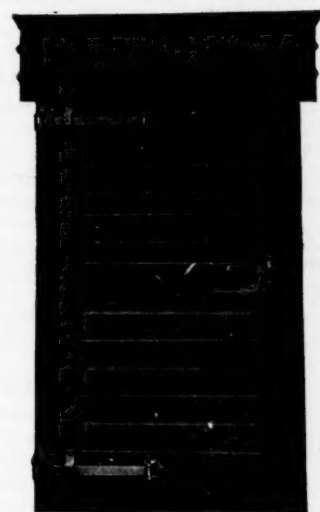
Information will be furnished promptly to any one contemplating a new installation, or repairs to an existing Plant.

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## DOORS



**For Cold Storage  
and Freezers**

Have you ever examined our

**JONES or NO EQUAL**

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

**JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.**

Formerly

**JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.**  
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.



must give rise to some serious thinking about the safety of our food supplies. Her cargo comprised 32,000 sheep, 12,000 lambs, 15,000 quarters of beef, 304 tons of cheese, 6,000 packages of fruit, besides wool, tallow and other produce, and, with the ship, was worth £275,000.

There are at present 211 refrigerated steamers engaged in carrying frozen and chilled meat to England, and these have a theoretical holding capacity of 16,223,000 carcasses, equivalent to 400,000 tons of meat.

With so many steamers carrying cargoes to the United Kingdom one would expect the quantities afloat to be considerable; but it may surprise you to learn that last week, for example, there were some 1,250,000 sheep, 900,000 lambs, and 630,000 quarters of beef actually on the water and bound for these shores. This included one steamer (Indrapura) from New Zealand with no fewer than 125,000 lambs, besides 33,000 sheep and 7,000 quarters beef. Large quantities were also afloat for the Continent and the United States of America.

Some 1,950 tons, costing nearly £110,000, represent the British nation's daily butcher's bill paid (with a good many deductions!) to the farmers in the Southern Hemisphere. As the average carrying capacity of the steamers in the trade is just over 1,900 tons—a full steamer should arrive daily to keep the trade going. The British nation eats an average-sized cargo of chilled and frozen meat every day of the year!

(To be continued.)

#### COLD STORAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The fight to repeal the present ridiculous and expensive Pennsylvania State cold storage law is on in the Pennsylvania legislature, but the chances are that politics will defeat the repeal. A hearing was held on the repeal measure last week, at which Pennsylvania's cold storage law was characterized as a burden and a hindrance to business and of absolutely no value to the consumer, by delegations of produce men from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie and other parts of the State.

The bill to wipe the cold storage law from the statute books has already passed the senate and is in the house committee of public health and sanitation, of which Sigmund J. Gans, of Philadelphia, one of the men who drew the measure in 1913, is chairman. After the hearing Gans said that a report would be made to the house next week. "I am against the repeal of the cold storage act," said he.

Every speaker at the hearing assailed the present law as unfair. Most of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh men wanted the measure repealed. Representatives of the fishing industry of the Great Lakes asked for amendment. Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust protested against repeal and indicated that amendments would better the law.

"It is an unjust and burdensome law," said John J. McDonald, president of the Cold Storage Commission of the Produce Exchange of Philadelphia. "It has driven hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of business from our State and has enabled other cities and States to send in their products."

"A business man in New York told the Cold Storage Commission when it visited that city that the Pennsylvania law had sent thousands of dollars' worth of products there. The cold storage business should not be regulated except on its hygienic side."

Frank R. Shattuck, attorney for the Market House Exchange, of Philadelphia, told the committee that \$25,000,000 was invested

in this State in the cold storage business and that the law has not only crippled the business, but has failed to give the protection sought to the consumer.

Charles S. Calwell, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, gave a vivid portrayal of the operations of the law.

"Laws like this hamper business," he said. "We have one customer in New York who began in a small way to send fish to this State. He froze the fish at Cape Cod. Philadelphia took about 85 per cent. of his product and the other 15 per cent. went to the anthracite regions. In one year under the operation of this law 60 per cent. of his business was driven from Pennsylvania and went to Baltimore. I suppose the Baltimore people are sending it to the coal regions today."

"We have in this market eggs from China, beef from the Argentine, milk from Holland, and butter from Denmark. You can sell butter from Holland and Denmark here and no one will know the difference. You can sell eggs from China and no one will know the difference. Under the present law a man can keep eggs in cold storage for seven months and 29 days and then put them on the floor of the warehouse and sell them when he pleases."

John P. Connelly, attorney for the Philadelphia Warehouse and Produce Exchange, told the committee that cold storage men outside the State, not subject to the same restrictions as those in Pennsylvania, could send their products over the border and sell in unfair competition with the local trade.

Food Commissioner Foust told the committee that it would be a mistake to repeal the present law. "There should be regulation," he said. "We have seven and a half million consumers in this State, and they have a right to know whether the food is sound and wholesome and whether or not it is cold storage food. There have been many cases of fraud, and the cold storage people have brought this law on themselves."

#### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

skins are quoted at \$1.15@1.65 average, as to quality of seasonable uniform lots; dry Western pelts quoted at 16@17c. for business; outside asked for best Montana skins.

#### Kansas City.

The total trading last week, including some fairly large sales that were made a week or so previously, figures up from 250,000 to 300,000 hides embracing practically all selections except bulls. The earlier trading was at from 1/2c. to 1c. lower than the sales that were made late this week, as at the time these larger sales were made the market was considerably weaker. There was no doubt a big line of late January, February and March native steers sold at 18 1/2c. about two weeks ago, and the latter part of last week some 30,000 January, February and March brought 19c., while this week there have been sales of 25,000 to 30,000 February-March at 19c., with 15,000 to 20,000 Januarys at 19 1/2c., and probably 2,000 Aprils at 19 1/2c., and later 10,000 to 15,000 Aprils at 19 1/2c. This week closes with packers holding Aprils for 20c., but will still sell January at 19 1/2c. or February-March at 19c. There was a pretty fair sized movement of butt brands: January, February and March accumulation on confidential terms supposed to have been 18@18 1/2c. Most packers are now talking 19c. for January, February and March, although buyers think this might be shaded 1/4@1/2c. Texas steers are practically all cleaned up somewhat into April. Some 15,000 February-March sold at

19c. for heavy. Another lot of 3,000 heavy running mostly Aprils brought 19 1/2c. The trading in lights and extremes was on very confidential terms, but was supposed to have been from 18 1/2@19c. As to salting, however, more cannot be had at less than 19 1/2c. for light and 19c. for extremes that would be late March and April. In Colorado the total quantity sold was of considerable volume, but details are being held confidential, and while some of these brought around 18c., we know positively these were sold at 18 1/2c. There is still some February-March being held at 18 1/2c., with Aprils held at 19c. Heavy native cows have been fairly well cleaned up, most of them moving around 18 1/2c. The packers that would not take this still have theirs which they are holding at 19c. and might include April along with February-March at 19c. Light native cows moved to the extent of 15,000 to 20,000 February, March, 45@55 lbs. at 19c., although 10,000 to 15,000 independent packer February-March were sold at 18 1/2c. Some 25,000 to 30,000 January, February and March branded cows were sold on private terms supposed to have been 18 1/2c. However, what there are left are firmly held at 19c., and some packers talking 19 1/4@19 1/2c. for Aprils. There has been no trading for a couple of months in native bulls, and the demand seems to be very slack. Only a few unsold medium and light average branded bulls offered at 16c. without takers. Buyers' views are nearer 15c.

#### Boston.

The domestic hide market has a firmer tone although prices still show a wide range. The reports of Russian army contracts have reached the dealers and made them firmer in their views. Ohio buffs are quoted 16 1/2@17c.; extremes, 17 1/4@17 1/2c. Some offerings of buffs have been made as high as 18c. Tanners are now holding off until the quality improves. If the new Russian boot contract which has been in the air for several weeks finally lands it will mean a great strengthening of the market. Southerners are inactive. Ordinary lots, 25 to 60, are held at 15@16c. Northern and abattoirs, 16 1/2@17c.

#### New York.

DRY HIDES.—Business dull. A slight increase in inquiries set in the end of the week. Sales of only comparatively small lots, which could not much affect the general situation. Buyers and sellers generally 3c. apart in their views.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Market steady for imported wet salted hides. Mexicans and Havanas have been moving lately at around 16 1/2c. as to quality. Sales of the week are reported to amount to about 7,500 hides. South American markets were more active; frigorificos quoted around 20 1/4c. c. i. f. New York. These hides are now of good quality and the best of the year.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The packer hide market experienced some more activity on the basis of reduced prices; 14,000 New York cows sold at 17 1/2c.; 6,000 to 7,000 cows of Brooklyn kill, selling price said to be around 17 1/2c. Those hides being January and February kill. There were inquiries and negotiations for other lots of natives, spreads and cows, but no further sales so far are reported. Spread native steers quoted at 21 1/2c. for winter kill; a bid of 21c. was declined. For native steers 18 1/2c. was last sales figure. Colorado and bulls are having but few inquiries.

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY HIDE.—Within the course of the week Eastern State hides met with some stiffening tendency. There were the regular sales of small lots and also sales of several cars. The main buyers paid from 15c. selected to 15 1/4c. flat for good quality lots.

CALFSKINS.—A Canadian tanner entered the market and bought several lots New York City calfskins, medium and heavy weights. The total quantity sold is said to be 28,000 skins of February, March and early April kill. The 7 to 9-lb. skins sold at \$2@2.05, and the 9 to 12-lb. at \$2.40@2.45. There was a bid of \$1.47 1/2 refused for the 5 to 7-lb. cities while the owner seemed ready to accept \$1.55.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

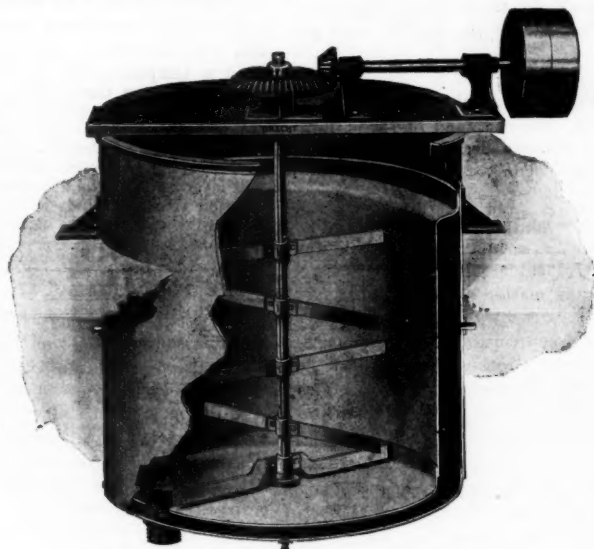
### NEW JACKETED RENDERING KETTLE.

The Brecht Company, of St. Louis, has introduced to the trade a new jacketed rendering kettle which has proved very popular. This rendering kettle is simple in design, but very efficient. It is made with full-jacketed sides and bottom and is strongly stay-bolted. The agitating device is stationary and simple, the bottom wing being made so as to fit close to the bottom of the tank. The

those shipped abroad. It is maintained by the Kissels that when steps are so freely and generally taken to improve delivery and haulage facilities, that it necessarily means that the buyers expect increased trade.

### ALLISON FLOUR IN GEORGIA.

Allison cottonseed flour is rapidly becoming well known throughout the South, as its merits are appreciated. The Baumgarten



BRECHT'S NEW JACKETED RENDERING KETTLE.

kettle comes complete, as shown in the illustration, with tight and loose pulleys. This kettle is made by the Brecht Company in five sizes—with working capacities of 1,500 lbs., 2,500 lbs., 3,500 lbs., 4,500 lbs., and 6,500 lbs.

### MOTOR TRUCKS AND BUSINESS.

The Kissel Motor Car Company reports that the increased sale of trucks this year fairly proves a condition of optimism in the business world. It is stated that by far more Kissel trucks have been sold during the first quarter of 1915 than in any corresponding period of previous years. This refers to trucks for domestic use, without regard to

process of making this flour, now in operation at the Schulenberg mill at Schulenberg, Tex., has put the product on a practical commercial basis. The last missionary for this new human food is J. W. Vogler, president of the Hoskins Cotton Oil Company, Eastonton, Ga. He has presented his friends in that section with sample sacks of Allison flour and the general report on its use has been enthusiastic. Allison flour, it will be remembered, is now the recognized trade name for cottonseed flour, a name selected in honor of the pioneer in this as in other cottonseed products development work, Colonel Jo W. Allison of Dallas, Texas.

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

Chicago, thus affording an Eastern outlet for hogs from sections of the country that have never been under quarantine, such as Minnesota, Dakota, Missouri and the greater part of Iowa, and this, combined with very moderate receipts, enabled us to boost the market 40 @50c. per cwt.; in fact on Tuesday hogs sold as high as \$7.50 per cwt., and then a logical reaction set in, Wednesday's market ruling about a dime lower with the bulk of the hogs selling from \$7.25@7.40, extreme top \$7.45. It now remains for the country at large to get "bullish," and this we think will be the case, because work in the fields in many sections of the country is rather pressing, the big end of the crop of hogs is out of the way, and with a concerted "bullish" movement throughout the country there will be a further advance in the market within the next two or three weeks, although for the time being the trade may suffer a temporary setback.

Sheep and lamb receipts have been about up to the requirements of trade since the opening of the week, and, although Monday's market showed a little advance, the general trade was a little lower on Tuesday, Wednesday's early sales ranging but little above last week's close. For the present high range of values it does not take a large supply, as the consumer buys sparingly when values reach so high a level. Local feed-lots are pretty well cleared, and from now on until Southern lambs begin to move Colorado will have almost a monopoly on the trade at this as well as the river markets. Numerous inquiries are coming from the country as to when the embargo will be raised, allowing breeding and feeding stuff to be taken out of this market, and while it is as yet a matter of guess-work, this privilege should be granted not later than the first of July, as there is practically no disease in the country at the present time. A free area has been established in the sheep department, as well as the other branches of the trade here, from which consignments are allowed to go out for slaughter to all Eastern points. This has increased Eastern shipment since the opening of the week, and from now on should have a beneficial effect on the market. We quote: Woolled, good to choice lambs, \$10.40 @10.60; poor to medium, \$9@9.75; culls, \$7.50@8.25; fat yearlings, \$9.50@9.80; fat wethers, \$8.25@8.50; good to choice ewes, \$8 @8.25; poor to medium, \$7.25@7.75; culls, \$5.50@6.25. Clipped, good to choice lambs, \$8.40@8.75; poor to medium, \$8@8.25; culls, \$6.50@7; fat yearlings, \$8@8.25; fat wethers, \$7.25@7.65; fat ewes, \$6.85@7.25; poor to medium, \$6@6.50; culls, \$4.50@5.50.

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# Chicago Section

"A thing of the past"—Li'l Athah.

"I have nothing to say, except that I am still a Democrat."—O. M.

Lard is in the ascendancy. What lard? Why, Wil—lard, of course. Giddap!

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,850 net to the buyer.

The war in Mexico seems to have become a permanent situation. Let 'er perm.

Indigestion and mirth get along together like two strange bulldogs. Jever notis?

Crocuses are beginning to show up. And also the croak-cusses, you know some of them!

Does the result of the Chicago mayoralty election presage anything nationally, or does it not?

Everybody and his uncle is up on his hind legs now, tail and ears erect, sniffing good times.

Three monarchs—pick 'em out. Sour, Sad and Sick, and getting sourer, sadder and sicker.

The women are getting nearer and nearer—as the warm season advances—nearer dressed!

J. A. Rath, of the Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa, was a visitor in Chicago during the week.

It is not likely that Jess Willard will have to pick it out again from among such a flock of boxing gloves.

Bryden & Klauer, both well known and popular in packinghouse circles, have started a brokerage office in Cleveland, Ohio.

"Young" Sam Stretch, leading man in the

"I Luv Spice" company, was in Chicago this week, stabling at the Kaiserhof, as usual.

There may be such a thing possible as a wave of prosperity too powerful to check. Let us hope so, anyhow. Come on, Old Wave!

Swift & Company's sales of domestic fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1915, averaged 10.23 cents per pound.

S. R. Tomkins (Mr. Tankage) has departed for the Coast. He will take in the Exposition and will combine pleasure with business, both going and coming.

There have been "notable administrations"—at least one, a certain Colonel would tell you. And apropos of this "has was" assertion, what's the matter with the "what is"?

C. De Moss, superintendent of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, of La Crosse, Wis., was in Chicago recently, buying machinery and arranging for the extension of their plant and improvements.

Mrs. Chas. A. Sterne was not so sure about those "chicken" dinners Charley and Al Eberhardt boasted of having at West Baden last year. But this year she went along, and now says they are O. K., and wouldn't blame the boys if they'd stayed there a month!

"Young man!" said the irate old lady who had waited 10 minutes for the drug clerk to attend to her. "I want a 2-cent stamp!" "Willard or Johnson, madam?" asked the clerk. "Whatchumean?" snapped the old lady. "Unlicked or licked," explained the clerk suavely.

W. L. Gregson says of the provision market: "It is the logical time of the year for lighter hog receipts and higher prices, and the mutton and beef positions warrant an increasing trade in all kinds of fresh and cured pork meats, and it is working that way, so that a further advance would seem to have a most legitimate basis. Besides that, the much more optimistic industrial sentiment prevailing is creating more business in the centers, and the butcher and retailer are among the first to feel the better demand. Pork loins at fifteen cents wholesale will

make some of the other meat cuts look cheap."

W. G. Press & Company say: "The provision market in the futures has had a strong undertone all week, and as we are nearing the May delivery period an unsettled provision market may develop, as ribs and pork in liberal quantity may be put out on delivery, thereby depressing prices temporarily. But we can see no reason for anything more than a temporary pit condition depression, as the carrying charge on pork and ribs is quite sufficient to induce warehouse people to look with favor on most any quantity delivered by manufacturers. Therefore we still favor buying provisions on the breaks. Lard will later on have the advantage of light competition from all kinds of vegetable fats, as most of these fats are manufactured in the war zone."

## THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH SITUATION.

(Continued from page 15.)

but this inevitably caused much disturbance and indirect loss to farmers and stockmen." The opposition to this method which developed in a number of states hindered the eradication campaign, it is claimed, but this opposition is declared to be dying out rapidly.

In discussing the enormous losses due to destruction of livestock in the campaign against the foot-and-mouth disease, the Chicago Breeders' Gazette says:

"It is no mawkish sentimentality, but rather a wholesome pity that moves one to say that no such sorry sight has ever before been witnessed in all the history of American cattle breeding as that presented by the victims of foot-and-mouth disease, or of exposure to it, that have been led or driven to the trench of death in nearly all our northern States since last September. And yet there was, in the opinion of the veterinary profession at home and abroad, no other course to be pursued, without jeopardizing the soundness of every cloven-footed beast in North America. It is a fearful price we have paid for someone's blunder, someone's carelessness, someone's inadvertently bringing in the seeds of this most miserable infection from beyond the seas.

"What can be done to guard against a repetition of this calamity? That is a question that should keep the Federal authorities awake at night; and yet all experience goes to show that despite every known precaution taken by Great Britain, for example, the poison finds its way at intervals into the English herds and flocks. There is possibly no such thing as complete immunity from an exotic plague so inscrutably infectious as is foot-and-mouth. The myriad ways of its communication seem past all finding out. But once it shows its ugly head no man in au-

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thority should ever fail again to recognize it instantly, and apply the prompt quietus.

"Eternal vigilance is the only price of freedom from such devastating visitations. But what a sacrifice has been demanded to impress that lesson upon America!"

#### FORBID IMPORTS AS DISEASE BAR.

The livestock interests of the country, represented by the American National Livestock Association, believe that the most effective method of ridding the country of further menace from such livestock diseases as have recently caused enormous losses, would be to prohibit the importation of livestock and meats from countries where contagious animal diseases exist. Resolutions recently adopted by this association on this subject are as follows:

Whereas, This country has been visited by a most serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, which already has been the cause of enormous financial loss to our livestock industry, and measures to control and eradicate said disease have been of great expense to the Federal and State governments; and

Whereas, In every instance where this disease has appeared in the United States investigation has proved that it was brought in from some foreign country; and

Whereas, The cause of the present outbreak, while unknown, was undoubtedly carried into the United States in some indirect manner from without, and grave suspicion is directed toward animal products that have been imported into this country from Argentina, as having been the cause of the present epidemic in this country; and

Whereas, Food-and-mouth disease is, and has been for some years, prevalent among livestock in Argentina and other foreign countries; and

Whereas, A highly infectious disease of cattle, known as pleuro-pneumonia, is, and for some time has been, existent in Australia, and its introduction into the United States would be ruinous to our livestock industry; and

Whereas, In countries where these diseases are so prevalent, animals in the incubative stages of same, or animals actually affected with lesions of disease, are undoubtedly slaughtered for human consumption; and

Whereas, The meat, hides, and all unsterilized products of such animals are capable of transmitting disease, if brought into direct or indirect contact with healthy, susceptible animals; and

Whereas, The importation of dressed carcasses of animals, or the unsterilized products of same, from Argentina, Australia, or any other foreign country where such highly infectious diseases exist, is a grave menace to the livestock industry of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American National Livestock Association vigorously protests against the hazardous policy of our government in permitting the importation of dressed meats, hides and unsterilized animal products from countries where dangerous infectious diseases of animals exist; and be it further

Resolved, That we petition the honorable secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture to adopt regulations, at the earliest possible moment, which will serve to close these channels through which exotic diseases are liable to be carried into the United States.

#### EDUCATE TO WIPE OUT DISEASE.

That farmers and livestock raisers must be educated to appreciate the dangers of infectious diseases of livestock, and taught methods to avoid such diseases, if any progress is to be made in doing away with such economic and health dangers in this country, is the belief of the American National Livestock Association. At its recent convention the following resolutions on this subject were adopted:

Whereas, At the various slaughtering points in this country there are annually condemned many carcasses and parts of carcasses of cattle, hogs and sheep which are infected with tuberculosis, cholera and other diseases, making their flesh unfit for food, and consequently reducing the meat supply of this country; and

Whereas, We believe said diseases among livestock can largely be controlled and prevented if stockmen would adopt the proper precautions against the spread of the infection, and the Federal and State governments would vigorously aid in this work; and we further believe that the Bureau of Animal Industry and the various State sanitary boards are the proper agencies to investigate and disseminate information regarding these diseases, and to conduct this work for their eradication; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American National Livestock Association urges Congress and the various State legislatures to provide adequate funds for the work of eradication of tuberculosis in livestock, cholera in hogs and other infectious diseases in livestock; and be it further

Resolved, That this association heartily approves the very intelligent and comprehensive work of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, and pledges its support in the carrying-on of the work of that commission toward the suppression of tuberculosis in livestock.



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 5.....	11,350	962	30,774	11,177
Tuesday, April 6.....	2,166	5,165	14,515	7,054
Wednesday, April 7.....	12,317	2,156	22,234	15,019
Thursday, April 8.....	3,303	2,817	14,131	14,456
Friday, April 9.....	1,035	709	16,333	8,303
Saturday, April 10.....	68	12	7,027	343
Total last week.....	30,239	11,511	105,314	56,352
Previous week.....	32,378	11,765	100,343	40,181
Cor. week, 1914.....	34,143	13,051	108,791	91,687
Cor. week, 1913.....	30,615	13,153	104,008	89,179

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 5.....	3,058	...	2,331	2,137
Tuesday, April 6.....	241	93	446	1,495
Wednesday, April 7.....	1,949	...	463	454
Thursday, April 8.....	827	...	161	242
Friday, April 9.....	18	...	...	...
Saturday, April 10.....	...	...	348	...

Total last week.....	6,093	93	3,779	4,348
Previous week.....	21	20	8,616	5,160
Cor. week, 1914.....	14,116	231	31,451	23,092
Cor. week, 1913.....	20,675	438	26,963	23,083

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 10, 1915.....	549,854	2,452,588	990,545
Same period, 1914.....	648,612	2,080,775	1,536,484
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending April 10, 1915.....			434,000
Previous week.....			461,000
Cor. week, 1914.....			390,000
Cor. week, 1913.....			365,000
Total year to date.....			8,618,000
Same period, 1914.....			6,962,000
Same period, 1913.....			7,000,000

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:			
Week to April 10, 1915.....	102,100	315,700	128,800
Week ago.....	102,700	338,600	159,600
Year ago.....	113,400	253,300	205,700
Two years ago.....	83,600	296,700	211,000
Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to April 10 and same period a year ago:			
1915.....	1,651,000	1,655,000	
1914.....	6,339,000	5,071,000	
1913.....	2,740,000	3,339,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending April 10, 1915:			
Armour & Co.....	23,300		
Swift & Co.....	9,700		
S. & S. Co.....	8,300		
Morris & Co.....	8,400		
Hammond Co.....	6,500		
Western P. Co.....	6,900		
Anglo-American.....	6,500		
Independent P. Co.....	5,700		
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,200		
Roberts & Oake.....	5,300		
Brennan P. Co.....	5,900		
Miller & Hart.....	2,700		
Others.....	15,200		
Totals.....	100,300		
Previous week.....	103,700		
Cor. week, 1914.....	79,600		
Cor. week, 1913.....	81,400		
Total, 1915.....	2,325,400		
Total, 1914.....	1,553,700		

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.45	\$6.95	\$7.50	\$9.50
Previous week.....	7.45	6.85	7.10	9.20
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.55	8.80	6.50	7.50
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	9.15	6.75	8.65
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.60	7.80	5.70	7.60
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.25	4.20	5.50

## CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.25@8.25
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.50@8.75
Yearling steers.....	5.75@7.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@6.25
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@7.25
Good to choice cows.....	4.00@5.50
Cutters.....	3.50@4.00
Canners.....	3.00@4.25
Butcher bulls.....	5.00@6.50
Bolognas.....	5.00@5.50
Good to choice calves.....	8.00@8.75
Heavy calves.....	6.50@8.00

## HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.30@7.40
Fair to fancy light.....	7.30@7.40
Prime med. wt. butchers, 250-270 lbs.....	7.25@7.35
Prime heavy butchers, 270-340 lbs.....	7.25@7.35
Heavy mixed packing.....	7.20@7.30
Heavy packing.....	7.00@7.20
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.00@7.00
*Stags.....	6.00@6.85

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Native ewes.....	\$6.00@7.00
Fed ewes.....	6.50@8.00
Shorn ewes.....	6.50@7.00
Western yearlings.....	7.25@8.75
Fed western lambs.....	8.90@10.50
Native lambs.....	8.75@10.25
Clipped lambs.....	7.75@8.40
Bucks.....	4.75@6.25

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
--	-------	-------	------	--------

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$17.45	\$17.55	\$17.40	\$17.55
July.....	17.90	18.05	17.90	18.00
September.....	18.30	18.35	18.27½	18.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.25	10.30	10.25	10.27½
July.....	10.50	10.57½	10.50	10.57½
September.....	10.82½	10.82½	10.82½	10.82½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.20	10.12½	10.12½
July.....	10.47½	10.50	10.45	10.45
September.....	10.72½	10.77½	10.72½	10.72½

## MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.35	17.60	17.42½	17.45
July.....	18.07½	18.12½	17.90	18.00
September.....	18.45	18.50	18.30	18.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.30	10.35	10.20	10.22½
July.....	10.60	10.62½	10.47½	10.50
September.....	10.87½	10.87½	10.72½	10.72½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.20	10.22½	10.15	10.15
July.....	10.50	10.55	10.45	10.45
September.....	10.77½	10.80	10.72½	10.72½

## TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.40	17.50	17.32½	17.32½
July.....	17.95	18.02½	17.80	17.80
September.....	18.35	18.40	18.20	18.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.17½	10.20	10.12½	10.12½
July.....	10.45	10.50	10.37½	10.37½
September.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.62½	10.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.07½	10.12½	10.07½	10.07½
July.....	10.37½	10.45	10.37½	10.37
September.....	10.70	10.72½	10.65	10.65

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.27½	17.45	17.20	17.35
July.....	17.77½	17.97½	17.70	17.87½
September.....	18.17½	18.32½	18.05	18.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.10	10.20	10.07½	10.17½
July.....	10.32½	10.47½	10.32½	10.42½
September.....	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.67½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.07½	10.15	10.05	10.12½
July.....	10.40	10.47½	10.37½	10.42½
September.....	10.65	10.72½	10.62½	10.70

## THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.40	17.42½	17.27½	17.27½
July.....	17.92½	17.95	17.72½	17.77½
September.....	18.30	18.30	18.15	18.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.17½	10.17½	10.12½	10.12½
July.....	10.45	10.45	10.37½	10.37½
September.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.62½	10.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.15	10.15	10.05	10.05
July.....	10.45	10.45	10.37½	10.37½
September.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.62½	10.62½

## FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	17.40	17.45	17.35	17.42½
July.....	17.87½	17.97½	17.80	17.92½
September.....	18.20	18.32½	18.20	18.25

## LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May.....	10.15	10.15	10.07½	10.07½
July.....	10.40	10.40	10.32½	10.32½
September.....	10.67½	10.70	10.67½	10.67½

†Bld. †Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	20	@25
Round Steaks.....	16	@18
Round Roasts.....	18	@20
Shoulder Steaks.....	16	@18
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@20
Rolls Roast.....	20	@25

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	24	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	16	@18
Legs, fancy.....	24	@25
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	16	@18
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	13	@20
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	14	@14
Hind Quarters.....	18	@18
Fore Quarters.....	14	@14
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22	@22
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@16

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	16	@18
Pork Chops.....	20	@20
Pork Shoulders.....	12	@12
Pork Tenderloins.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	14	@14
Spare Ribs.....	10	@10
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@12½

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22	@22

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.....	15	@15
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	75	@75
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacona).....	65	@65
Kips.....	13	@13

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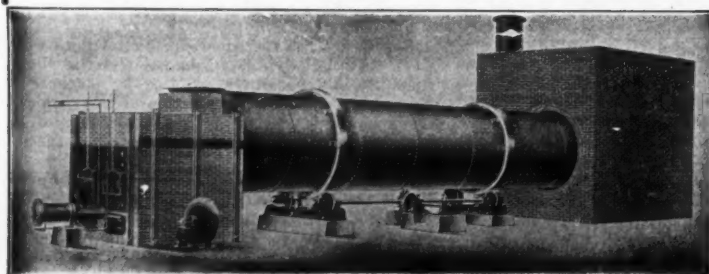
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## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.		
Prime native steers	12 1/2	@ 13 1/4
Good native steers	11 1/2	@ 12
Native steers, medium	11	@ 11 1/2
Heifers, good	10 1/2	@ 11 1/4
Cows	9	@ 10
Hind Quarters, choice	14 1/4	@ 14 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11	@ 11 1/2
Beef Cuts.		
Cow Chucks	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4
Steer Chucks	9	@ 9 1/2
Boneless Chucks	12 1/2	@ 13
Medium Plates	8	@ 8 1/4
Steer Plates	9	@ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	11	@ 11 1/2
Steer Rounds	11	@ 11 1/2
Cow Loins	10 1/2	@ 11 1/4
Steer Loins, Heavy	17	@ 17 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	21	@ 21 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	21	@ 21 1/2
Strip Loins	14 1/2	@ 15
Sirloin Butts	14 1/2	@ 15
Shoulder Clods	15	@ 15 1/2
Rolls	15	@ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	13 1/2	@ 14
Trimnings	8	@ 8 1/2
Shank	8	@ 8 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9 1/2	@ 10
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12	@ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	13	@ 13 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	13	@ 13 1/2
Loins Ends, steer, native	17	@ 17 1/2
Loins Ends, cow	16	@ 16 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	15	@ 15 1/2
Flank Steak	12	@ 12 1/2
Hind Shanks	7	@ 7 1/2
Beef Offal.		
Brains, per lb.	6	@ 6 1/2
Hearts	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Tongues	17	@ 17 1/2
Sweetbreads	18	@ 18 1/2
Ox Tail, per lb.	9	@ 9 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Brains	6	@ 6 1/2
Kidneys, each	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Veal.		
Heavy Carcass, Veal	12	@ 12 1/2
Light Carcass	12	@ 12 1/2
Good Carcass	13 1/2	@ 14
Good Saddles	16	@ 16 1/2
Medium Racks	12	@ 12 1/2
Good Racks	13	@ 13 1/2
Veal Offal.		
Brains, each	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Sweetbreads	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Calf Livers	24	@ 24 1/2
Heads, each	27	@ 27 1/2
Lambs.		
Good Caul	16	@ 16 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	17 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Saddles, Caul	19	@ 19 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	15	@ 15 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	13	@ 13 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	20	@ 20 1/2
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18	@ 18 1/2
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@ 4 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2	@ 1 1/2
Mutton.		
Medium Sheep	14	@ 14 1/2
Good Sheep	15	@ 15 1/2
Medium Saddles	16	@ 16 1/2
Good Saddles	17	@ 17 1/2
Good Racks	13	@ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	12	@ 12 1/2
Mutton Legs	17	@ 17 1/2
Mutton Loins	14	@ 14 1/2
Mutton Steaks	10	@ 10 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10	@ 10 1/2
Fresh Pork, Etc.		
Dressed Hogs	11	@ 11 1/2
Pork Loins	16	@ 16 1/2
Leaf Lard	10	@ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	30	@ 30 1/2
Spare Ribs	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Butts	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Hocks	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Trimnings	7	@ 7 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	9	@ 9 1/2
Tails	8	@ 8 1/2
Snouts	5	@ 5 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	9	@ 9 1/2
Blade Bones	9	@ 9 1/2
Blade Meat	9	@ 9 1/2
Cheek Meat	9	@ 9 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	3	@ 3 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	12	@ 12 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Pork Tongues	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Slip Bones	5	@ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Brains	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Backfat	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Hams	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Calas	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Belles	16	@ 16 1/2
Shoulders	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
SAUSAGE.		
Columbia Cloth Bologna	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Choice Bologna	11	@ 11 1/2

Frankfurters	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Liver, with beef and pork	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Tongue	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Minced Sausage	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
New England Sausage	15	@ 15 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	12	@ 12 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	12	@ 12 1/2
Berliner Sausage	12	@ 12 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	15 1/4	@ 15 1/4
Polish Sausage	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Garlic Sausage	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Country Smoked Sausage	13	@ 13 1/2
Farm Sausage	13	@ 13 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	11	@ 11 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Luncheon Roll	13 1/4	@ 13 1/4
Delicatessen Loaf	10	@ 10 1/2
Jellied Roll	18 1/4	@ 18 1/4

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	26	@ 26 1/2
German Salami (new)	20 1/4	@ 20 1/4
Italian Salami (new goods)	24	@ 24 1/2
Holsteiner	13	@ 13 1/2
Mettwurst	15	@ 15 1/2
Farmer	20	@ 20 1/2

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.60	@ 1.60
Bologna, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.40	@ 2.40
Pork link, kits	2.15	@ 2.15
Pork links, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.85	@ 2.85
Polish sausage, kits	2.10	@ 2.10
Polish sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.75	@ 2.75
Frankfurters, kits	2.10	@ 2.10
Frankfurters, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.75	@ 2.75
Blood Sausage, kits	1.80	@ 1.80
Blood Sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.25	@ 2.25
Liver Sausage, kits	1.80	@ 1.80
Liver Sausage, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.25	@ 2.25
Head Cheese, kits	1.80	@ 1.80
Head Cheese, 1/2s @ 1/2s	2.25	@ 2.25

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	9.75	@ 9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	9.35	@ 9.35
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50	@ 12.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	19.00	@ 19.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	64.40	@ 64.40
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	64.40	@ 64.40

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	2.50	@ 2.50
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.75	@ 4.75
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	15.00	@ 15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50	@ 41.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.00	@ 3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.75	@ 5.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.25	@ 11.25
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	21.50	@ 21.50

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	22.00	@ 22.00
Plate Beef	21.00	@ 21.00
Prime Mess Beef	22.00	@ 22.00
Mess Beef	21.00	@ 21.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—	@ —
Rump Butts	22.80	@ 22.80
Mess Pork, old	18.00	@ 18.00
Clear Fat Racks	21.00	@ 21.00
Family Back Pork	23.50	@ 23.50
Bean Pork	14.75	@ 14.75

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Pure lard	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Lard, substitute, tes	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Lard, compound	8 1/4	@ 8 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	50 1/2	@ 50 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	—	@ —

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/4	@ 15 1/4
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/4	@ 16 1/4
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16	@ 16 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	—	@ —
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	11	@ 11 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
Extra Short Ribs	10 1/4	@ 10 1/4
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.	11	@ 11 1/2
Butts	7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Bacon meats, 1 1/4c. more.	—	@ —

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	14 1/4	@ 14 1/4
Skinless Hams	15 1/4	@ 15 1/4
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	22 1/2	@ 22 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	15 1/4	@ 15 1/4
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	16 1/4	@ 16 1/4

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	11 1/4	@ 11 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	23	@ 23 1/2
Dried Beef Inside	25 1/4	@ 25 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	22	@ 22 1/2
Dried Beef Outside	21	@ 21 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	20	@ 20 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	21	@ 21 1/2
Boiled Calas	17	@ 17 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	14	@ 14 1/2
Cooked Boiled Shoulder	26 1/4	@ 26 1/4

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.		
Rounds, per set	19	@ 19 1/2
Export Rounds	33	@ 33 1/2
Middles, per set	70	@ 70 1/2
Beef lungs, per piece	23 1/4	@ 23 1/4
Beef weasands	7	@ 7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	55	@ 55 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	80	@ 80 1/2
Hog casings, free of salt	70	@ 70 1/2
Hog middles, per set	10	@ 10 1/2
Hog bungs, export	15	@ 15 1/2
Hog bungs, large, mediums	7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	6	@ 6 1/2
Hog bungs, narrow	3	@ 3 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	90	@ 90 1/2
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80	@ 80 1/2
Imported medium sheep casings	60	@ 60 1/2
Hog stomachs, per piece	4	@ 4 1/2

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.45	@ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	2.20	@ 2.40
Concentrated tankage	1.75	@ 1.90
Ground tankage, 12%	2.30	@ 2.40
Ground tankage, 11%	2.30	@ 2.40
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.30	@ 2.40
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	1.90	@ 2.00
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	16.50	@ 17.50
Ground rawbone, per ton	24.50	@ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.50	@ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	200.00	@ 205.00
Horns, black, per ton	22.00	@ 24.00
Horns, striped, per ton	25.00	@ 28.00
Horns, white, per ton	38.00	@ 40.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	68.00	@ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00	@ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00	@ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00	@ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	24.00	@ 26.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	9.97 1/2	@ 9.97 1/2
Prime steam, loose	9.52 1/2	@ 9.52 1/2
Leaf	9 1/4	@ 9 1/4
Compound	7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Neutral lard	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9	@ 9 1/4
Tallow	8	@ 8 1/4
Grease, yellow	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13	@ 13 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2	@ 13
Oleo stock	10	@ 10 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65	@ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62	@ 64
Corn oil, loose	55	@ 55 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Prime city	7 1/4	@ 7 1/4
Prime country	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2	@ 5

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4	@ 6 1/4
White, "A"	6	@ 6 1/4
White, "B"	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2	@ 5
Yellow	5 1/4	@ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	5	@ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	4	@ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.		@ 10 1/2
Glycerine, dry	17	@ 11 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Glycerine, candle		@ 12 1/2



# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Some Things Housewives Should Know About Meats

By a Veteran Retailer.

How many retail butchers try to educate their customers in the selection of meats? Very few, it must be admitted. The average marketman has his mind solely on making a sale and getting the full weight and the full price, regardless of future consequences.

Then again, too many butchers are afraid to speak their minds to their customers. They are ready to agree and excuse, but not to advise or lecture. Anything the customer says they try to fall in with, just to be agreeable. If she complains about prices the butcher lays the blame on the wholesaler or the "beef trust." If she finds fault with something, the shop-keeper fishes around for an excuse that will "let him out."

Why not take the manly and courageous course, tell the truth as far as you know it, and try to get the customer to see things as intelligently as possible. There are many retailers who pursue this policy, and I have yet to learn of a single one who has not made a success at it.

This subject has often been discussed before. But it came to mind again upon the receipt of a report of an address recently made before a lot of women in Chicago by a bright, successful retail butcher of that city. Speaking to the Woman's Club of Evanston a few days ago Robert Lorimer, an Evanston butcher, told them some of the plainest and most sensible things I have heard about the butcher business in a long time.

#### Advised to Do Their Marketing Personally.

One thing he said that was very appropriate was about the old custom of trading personally at the butcher shop, which now seems to have gone out of date in many neighborhoods. He told the women he would like to meet them face to face, also their daughters, and talk over meats and meat buying with them. This telephone order business may be handy, but it is an expensive habit in the end, both for the customer and for the butcher.

Another thing he said that ought to be shouted from the housetops was that if customers understood better the real value of the cheaper cuts of meat, then there would be less talk about high prices. Prices are bound to be high so long as the demand is largely for the choice steaks and roasts, while the balance of the carcass practically goes begging.

But it was the neat way Butcher Lorimer illustrated this point that made it especially striking. He told the women that when their husbands invited them to a swell hotel or restaurant to a meal, and they selected some meat entree with a fancy name, they thought it fine. And while it really was delicious, they did not realize that it was made from one of the cheapest cuts of meat, at which they would turn up their noses if the butcher suggested it to them in the shop!

Yes, the retail butcher can do a lot for himself as well as his customer if he will

give a little thought to these matters, and then take the trouble to educate his customers. It will mean money for him every time, and the more time he gives to it the more money it will bring him.

Here are some extracts from Butcher Lorimer's talk to the Evanston women. Cut them out and use them every time you get a chance. He said:

#### Met His Customers Face to Face.

"Perhaps, to give you an idea of the changes that have taken place in the fresh meat industry and the methods of doing business in this line, it will be well to go back thirty or forty years, when the trade was in its infancy, so to speak, in this country. Then every retailer bought his own cattle, had his own abattoir and did his own slaughtering. Or if in Chicago, for instance, he bought his beef from the wholesale market on Jackson street. At that time retail men bought the whole carcass of beef and utilized it.

"Right here I wish to say that those were the days when the marketmen had the privilege of meeting the ladies who traded with them face to face, and showing them the different cuts of meat and telling them how they could be used. Mothers would come in their buggies or carriages and bring their daughters with them for instruction as to the different cuts of meat.

"And I, for one, would be highly pleased if that custom prevailed at the present time. As it is, there are ladies trading with me, and who have been trading with me for years, whose faces I have never seen, although I talk with them almost every day over the telephone. It would certainly afford me a great deal of pleasure to have them come and inspect my market and see the different cuts of meat, as was the custom in former years.

"It is our aim now to have our markets clean, odorless and otherwise attractive, so as to win a 'double A' rating when the health inspector comes around, and we often wish our lady customers might drop in and see how beautifully everything is kept around our places of business.

"It is all right, I will admit, for those who can afford it to use the better cuts of meat. But there is a large class who cannot afford to purchase the expensive cuts, and if they only would use these cheaper cuts out of good cattle—which, by the way, are far more nutritious than the steaks and roasts of the poorer grades—there would not be the hue and cry about the high cost of living there is today.

"If every lady who trades with me would buy one pot roast off the shoulder one day per week, and a piece of boiling beef off the plate another day a week, it would enable me to buy the straight body of beef, and porterhouse steaks and prime rib roasts would be much cheaper than they are now.

#### Eat Cheaper Cuts Under Fancy Names.

"When in hotels and restaurants people often eat these cheaper cuts of meat under high-toned names and think them delicious. For instance: Mr. Smith invites his wife to meet him at the Blackstone, Congress, Sherman or LaSalle for dinner. The menu card is laid before them. Do they select porterhouse steak, French chops, prime roast beef or roast lamb? I rather doubt it. That they can get any day from their local market man.

"They see in the list of meats something with a foreign name, as 'a la' something, Hungarian goulash, etc., names I cannot pronounce. And they order one of these dishes and pronounce it delicious, not realizing that it comes from a portion of the animal they would not use at home!

"The large hotels and restaurants do not pay their chefs the large salaries they have to pay them simply to roast beef or lamb, broil steaks and chops—that any good Irish or Scotch cook can do just as well—but because of their ability to take the cheaper cuts of meat and compound them into tempting and delicious dishes.

"On the same menu card that Mr. and Mrs. Smith have just looked over they will probably see listed 'boiled beef with horseradish'—that is, the beef off the 'plate'—and it is delicious also. There are many more such dishes.

#### How Meat Is Sold Abroad.

"Some of the ladies before me have been abroad and may possibly have noticed how meat is sold in foreign countries. But a great many others have not, and to them I will say that I have seen many, many times in my travels through the London, Liverpool and Glasgow markets that the cheaper cuts of meat would sell first, and prime rib roasts and fancy loins of beef would be left hanging on the hooks. This I have seen with my own eyes when in the export trade a few years ago. And those of you who have been abroad and observed conditions will vouch for my assertion.

"Mrs. President and Ladies, I am not here to criticize—far from it—but in my simple way to give you my views on the meat question and the main cause for the present high prices of meat. I will venture to say that there is not a home in Evanston without a cook book, possibly two or three, but I am afraid the cook book, like the Good Book, is seldom if ever read. If you will study your cook books you will find from sixteen to eighteen recipes for cooking mutton and lamb alone.

"Now, I think I have said enough, and will not detain you longer. But I shall feel well repaid if you will take away from this address the three thoughts that:

"Economy does not mean vulgarity.

"Economy does not mean the surrender of the nutritive elements of food, for nutrition is fundamental and essential; and last but not least, that

"The cheaper cuts of meat have in them all the nutritive qualities that the more expensive cuts possess."

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A meat market will be opened at 63 West Church street, Orlando, Fla., by F. C. Krueger and son, formerly of Charles City, Ia.

The Bryan-Duvall Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000, to deal in poultry, butter, eggs and meat. The incorporators are L. Mory, 130 Post avenue, New York, N. Y.; H. H. Haacke, 280 Hewes street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and F. L. Shelp, 136 West Forty-fourth street, New York, N. Y.

The Newman & Lowy Beef Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to deal in groceries, meats, etc., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

John Look, who conducts a meat market at Fifth and Willow streets, Lebanon, Pa., will open a branch store at 608 Cumberland street.

W. B. Morgan will open a grocery, meat market and delicatessen store at 3 Oak Grove avenue, South Beloit, Wis.

Henry Ailts has opened a meat market in connection with his grocery store on State street, Pekin, Ill.

A new meat market will be opened in West Main street, Portland, Ind., by Harry Sell.

W. G. Richardson has opened a new meat market in Abingdon, Ill.

Fred Wright has sold his meat market in Bethel, Vt., to David Adams and Mr. McIntyre.

A meat market will be opened in the Taulis block, East Fairfield, Vt., by Benjamin Corse.

Russell Warner has moved his meat shop to the Dean Grocery Store, Bank street, New Milford, Conn.

John J. Thamm, who formerly conducted a meat market in Mackay, has opened a market in Pocatello, Idaho.

The Mellet Meat Market, which has been located in the Clark building, on East Board street, has moved to the Levington building, Hazelton, Pa.

Julius Dragoon is building an up-to-date meat market in Alburg, Vt.

An addition will be built to the Bickel Meat & Grocery Company's store at McGregor, Ia.

E. C. Moulton has purchased the meat market located at 124 North Main street, Aberdeen, S. D., formerly conducted by Mr. Bosley.

Clarence Wallace, of Mulvane, has purchased A. J. Wells' meat market in Harper, Kan.

O. S. Bellport has opened a butcher shop in the Axe Brothers grocery in Council Grove, Kan. The store will be known as "The Central Cash Market."

A. Pippin and Charles Walthour have opened a meat market in Girard, Kan.

An interest in the Aurora meat market at Miltonvale, Kan., has been purchased by E. H. Krug.

Powell Brothers have moved their meat market to a new location in Allen, Kan.

A new meat market has been opened in the Davis building on North Main street, Lindsborg, Kan., by V. C. Johnson.

A meat market has been opened in the Scott & Green grocery store at Arcadia, Kan., by F. S. Frost.

F. V. Evans has purchased the meat market at Russell, Kan., from John W. Evans.

H. Z. Diller has purchased the Dougherty meat business at Diller, Neb.

C. Albion and K. Marion have leased the Chippewa Meat Market at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Conrad Bartels has engaged in the meat business in Plymouth, Neb.

The Rutledge Cash Market, 609 Walnut street, McKeesport, Pa., has been purchased by Henry Peckman, Jr.

Thomas Radke, formerly with the Sulzberger & Sons Company, in Uniontown, Pa., will open a meat market in Oakland, Md., and have Harry Miller as a partner.

S. H. Mayo has sold his meat market at Bangor, Me., to Lloyd Carroll.

The Helena Butchers' Association, Helena, Ark., has been organized, with H. Bloom as president and L. W. Ellis as secretary.

A. L. Bloomfield, of Galesburg, Ill., has gone to Augusta, Ga., to represent the Morton-Gregson Company. A warehouse at 639 Broad street has been rented and a full stock of provisions will be kept.

Monroe P. First, a butcher of Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$3,437.39 and assets of \$125.

W. H. Shinn, until recently engaged in the grocery business in Streator, Ill., will soon open a meat market in Joplin, Mo.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by J. Myers, a meat dealer with a stall at 53 Lexington Market, Baltimore, Md. Liabilities, \$5,856.34 and assets \$563.40.

Edward Herkimer, who has conducted a meat market on Franklin street, Watertown, N. Y., for the past 18 years, has sold his place to Floyd E. Graham, formerly head of the meat department in the Mohican grocery store.

Anton Zywicki, who owns a meat market in South Milwaukee, Wis., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at \$1,216.80 and assets of \$3,230, all declared exempt.

John T. Campbell will open a meat, grocery and provision market at the corner of Railroad avenue and Second street, North Andover, Mass.

Another meat and grocery market will be opened in Norristown, Pa., by the Bell Company. This store will be at Willow and Elm streets.

C. Nowicki and Joseph Taratuta will put in a stock of meats in the building they are now erecting at Rogers City, Mich.

Glazier & Best have purchased the meat business of Otto Schultz at Orleans, Mich.

Van Buskirk & Braman have succeeded to the meat business, in Merna, Neb., of Foster & Braman.

Evans & Erickson have purchased the Bushby meat market at Peterson, Ia.

The meat market of Andrew Urban, at Meribel, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

A new butcher shop has been opened at Clarkson, Neb., by A. Jindra.

Frank Panek has purchased the meat business of R. C. Curtice, at Grafton, Neb.

J. W. Auckerman has sold out his meat business, in Aurora, Neb., to Thomas Harrison.

E. D. Fuller, of the Central Meat Market, Spokane, Wash., has added a line of groceries.

C. A. Engel has opened a new meat market in Sandpoint, Idaho.

Peter Hennigan has closed out his meat business, in Spokane, Wash., and accepted the management of the meat department of the Blodgett Mercantile Company.

Price & Kitley have again engaged in the meat business at Moscow, Idaho.

Sam Rowell has moved his meat market to new quarters on Main street, Shields, N. D.

Walter & Fields have purchased the meat and grocery business of Petrick & Gustin, at Plainfield, Wis.

A. B. Wickett is adding a meat market to his grocery business, in Petoskey, Mich.

A. Schramm & Company have opened a cash meat market in Ontonagon, Mich.

George Dengenberg has established himself in the meat business in Johnson, Neb.

## THE PUNCTUAL BUTCHER.

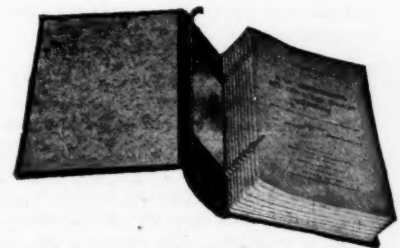
The punctual butcher's a bird,  
He's always true to his word,  
'Cause he knows that the skate  
Who is ten minutes late  
Is a trifle, silly, absurd.  
He says "Your roast will be there at four";  
Though torrents may ruthlessly pour,  
Yet, when the clock strikes the hour  
Your roast will be there at the door.  
You say he's surely a trump;  
No one has use for the chump  
Who is every day late, making lunches late  
So we're forced to eat underdone rump—  
The place for that gent is the "dump"!  
The punctual butcher's a peach,  
He sticks to his date like a leach.  
'Tis a pity, alas, he hasn't a class  
Of bone-headed butchers to teach.  
He's welcome wherever he wends,  
His customers all are his friends,  
His time-table's his watch,  
He ne'er makes a botch  
Of his time, so he never offends.  
If he says he'll get married at nine,  
You can bet he'll be standing in line  
With the butcher's fat daughter the knot'll  
be tied  
Ere the clock is done making the sign.  
If he says, "I'll cash in at five,"  
At five he'll not be alive;  
So order his shroud, call out the crowd,  
And down to the bone-yard we'll drive.  
The punctual butcher's a Jo,  
The biggest success that we know;  
He's surely sublime, 'cause he's always on  
time, and

Not late by ten minutes or so.  
L. A.

## SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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# New York Section

Sam Bacharach, a well-known butcher, has opened a new market at 477 Brook avenue, The Bronx.

G. F. Swift, Jr., of Chicago, head of the provision department of the Swift business, was in New York this week.

A. L. Jewell, of the local produce department of Swift & Company, went to Chicago this week on a business trip.

Thomas Love, a well-known retired butcher of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home in Ridgewood at the age of 49 years.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending April 10, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef 10.79c. per pound.

The Brooklyn branch, United Master Butchers of America, will hold their annual outing this year at Rockland Lake, the date being Sunday, May 23.

The New York legislature has enacted a law making it a misdemeanor to brand any meat as "kosher" which has not been handled according to the recognized Hebraic method.

There is a bill under consideration at Albany which would prohibit any slaughtering or rendering whatever within the limits of the City of New York. Such a law would wipe out millions in property values in established abattoirs on Manhattan Island which are under Federal inspection and thoroughly sanitary. It is not likely to pass.

Cold storage bills before the legislature at Albany, further hampering the trade, and even proposing to class every cooler and ice-box as a cold storage warehouse, are not likely to become laws. Sentiment on the cold storage question is becoming more enlightened, and a realization of the foolishness of time limits is becoming general.

Heller, Hirsh & Company, the well-known fertilizer and chemical concern dealing at 62 William street, has made an assignment to Arthur B. Hyman. The business was started in 1879 by the firm of Heller, Hirsh & Company, and was incorporated in March, 1907, with capital stock \$450,000, and Bernard S. Heller is president. The company had sales offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore and Charleston, S. C. The annual report of the company on April 1, 1914, showed assets \$731,014 and liabilities \$236,308.

An open meeting of the board of directors of the Allied Food Merchants' Association will be held on Wednesday evening, April 21, at 8:30 p. m. at the Hotel Manhattan. Marcus M. Marks, president of the Borough of Manhattan, and leader in the city public market agitation, is to speak on the subject of the functions of the office of Borough President. The meeting gives promise of being most interesting and a large attendance is certain. The meeting is open to non-mem-

bers as well as members. All are cordially invited.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 10, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 5,988 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12,319 lbs.; The Bronx, 1,225 lbs.; Queens, 90 lbs.; Richmond, 18 lbs.; total, 19,640 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,031 lbs.; Brooklyn, 225 lbs.; Queens, 5 lbs.; total, 2,261 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 9,508 lbs.; Brooklyn, 50 lbs.; The Bronx, 125 lbs.; Richmond, 10 lbs.; total, 9,693 lbs.

What will doubtless be a pleasing event in the social side of the trade is the announcement of the engagement of the daughter and son of two of the most prominent and best known butchers in Greater New York. Miss Irene Steigerwald, the charming daughter of David Steigerwald, who has two of the largest markets on Third avenue, is engaged to marry Gus Buxbaum, whose father, the well-known Barney Buxbaum, with his three sons, conduct three of the largest general markets on the West Side, on the corners of Amsterdam avenue and 150th street, Broadway and 158th street, and St. Nicholas avenue and 182d street. Gus Buxbaum is the man at the helm of the Broadway market and his unusual ability has made this well-known market one of the busiest in the upper West Side. He is recognized by the trade as a hustler, and is untiring in his efforts to keep his shop at the top of the heap. The young couple will receive the congratulations of their many friends at Sherry's on Sunday, May 2, and the trade will doubtless be well represented, particularly among the younger set.

## INSPECT COUNTRY-DRESSED MEAT.

An effort is being made to induce the New York City Board of Aldermen to enact an ordinance forbidding the sale of any meat carcasses or parts of carcasses whatever within the city unless same have been inspected and passed, either by Federal or city inspectors. The ordinance provides that an inspection stamp must appear on all meats before they can be sold.

The board has considered this measure several times, but has not yet passed it. It is understood there is powerful but quiet opposition to it, even though it is endorsed by the marketmen's association and dealers in country-dressed meats, which it is aimed to cover. This is the only class of meat it would affect, as all other is covered by Federal inspection.

The ordinance was again considered at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen. Letters were presented from representatives of the marketmen's association, urging its immediate adoption. After discussion it was again sent back to the Committee on Health. As amended the ordinance reads:

An Ordinance to Provide for the Proper Inspection of Meat in the City of New York.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, as follows:

Section 1. No carcasses or parts of the carcasses of cattle, calves, lambs, sheep, or swine shall be offered for sale, sold, or given away in any public market in the City of New York until they shall, respectively, have been inspected and passed as fit for human food by a duly authorized inspector of the United States Government or a duly authorized inspector of the Health Department of the City of New York, or, in the case of parts of a carcass, unless such part shall have been cut from a carcass or part of a carcass which had previously been inspected and passed as hereinbefore provided.

Section 2. Such inspector of the Department of Health, upon finding such carcass or part of a carcass, as the case may be, fit for human food, shall proceed to mark such carcass or part of a carcass by branding or stamping thereon a number and the words "Department of Health" and "Inspected and Passed," together with the date of inspection and the name of the inspector, all set forth in conspicuous type in the following form:

No. ....  
Department of Health.  
Inspected and Passed. ....  
(Date) .....  
(Name of Inspector) .....  
and such inspector shall also, upon branding or stamping such carcass or part of a carcass, deliver to the owner thereof or said owner's representative a certificate, which shall be substantially in the following form:

No. ....  
Department of Health.  
(Brief description of carcass or part of carcass) .....  
(Place of Inspection) .....  
(Name of Dealer) .....  
Inspected and Passed. ....  
(Date) .....  
(Name of Inspector) .....  
Such brand or stamp marks, as well as such certificates, shall be consecutively numbered, and the number of the brand or stamp mark shall, in every instance, correspond with the number of the certificate.

Section 3. Every such certificate shall be made in triplicate form, and the inspector shall deliver the original to the owner of the carcass or part of a carcass to which such certificate relates or said owner's representative, and file a copy thereof, respectively, in the Department of Health and in the office of the comptroller.

Section 4. For each carcass or part of a carcass thus marked and for which a certificate shall have been issued as hereinbefore provided, the owner thereof shall pay to the City of New York the sum of five cents, and all monies shall be collected monthly by the comptroller.

Section 5. For the purposes of this ordinance, no such carcass or part of a carcass shall be deemed to have been inspected and passed as fit for human food by an inspector of the Department of Health unless such carcass or part of a carcass shall have been branded or stamped and a certificate shall have been issued, as hereinbefore provided.

Section 6. The provisions of this ordinance shall not, however, apply to carcasses or parts of the carcasses of cattle, calves, lambs, sheep or swine killed in any slaughterhouse in the City of New York conducted under a permit issued by the Board of Health.

Section 7. Any person who shall violate or neglect to comply with any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

# HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

### ACT ON NEW YORK FOOD QUESTIONS.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Allied Food Merchants Association was held at the Hotel Manhattan, Wednesday evening, April 7. The meeting proved one of the most important in a long while, as regards legislation taken up of interest to food merchants.

The question of public markets was taken up and discussed, and it was made known by Joseph Schloss that he had been informed by the New York City Finance Department that the public markets now in existence on 129th street and Third avenue and Queensboro Bridge have been placed upon a rental basis since April 1.

Bill No. 597, introduced in the Assembly to amend the pharmacy law, prohibiting grocers from selling certain merchandise allowed to be sold according to schedule C of the pharmacy law, was taken up and discussed. The board of directors has been informed that the bill has passed both the Assembly and the Senate and is now before the governor, and it was decided that the association should write to the governor and request his veto upon this bill, or ask the governor to allow a hearing to be held upon this bill, so that the association, as well as such others as may be interested in this subject, might appear before the governor and state their objections.

The matter of the food regulations of the Board of Health of New York City was taken up, and quite a discussion was held upon certain regulations laid down by the Board of Health, among them being a regulation requiring that lettuce be covered in stores or out of stores; also the fact that foodstuffs must be covered inside of stores even when the store is properly screened from the outside.

The regulation providing that stores must keep their foodstuffs twenty-four inches above the ground was taken up and discussed, and it was requested that the association communicate with the Board of Health and inform them it is both impracticable and impossible to comply with such a requirement.

It was also decided to communicate with the Board of Health asking them to allow butcher shops to keep such items as corned beef and poultry uncovered inside their stores, when entrance doors are properly screened.

Because of illness Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan was not able to appear and speak. It was, however, de-

cided that an invitation would be extended to Police Commissioner Woods to be present and speak at the next meeting of the board of directors, to be held at the Hotel Manhattan, Room 109, on the evening of Wednesday, April 21.

### SCHEME FOR TERMINAL MARKETS.

According to an announcement made by the New York State Department of Foods and Markets, which has been engaged in plans for the erection and equipment of several large terminal markets, in New York City, with cold and general storage facilities, it is now believed that at least four terminal markets can soon be established without cost to the city or the State, provided a responsible tenant can be secured to operate them for a term of years under the supervision of the State Department.

According to the statements made on the matter one of the four new terminal markets will be built by the Long Island Railroad Company on Dutch Kills Canal and Newtown Creek, Long Island City; a second will be built by the Bush Terminal Company on its property in South Brooklyn; a third by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company at Thirty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, and another in the Borough of the Bronx, to be built by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

It is proposed later to increase the number of terminals to fifteen, of which five will be in Brooklyn. These terminal plants will receive their supplies by railroad or boat direct at the door of the plant. The officials of the department say they are confident that at least \$20 can be saved to every man, woman and child in New York city under this system, which does away with the excessive burden of the middleman.

These same State market department officials are now directing their energies toward securing stock subscriptions among the city consumers and the country producers for the \$500,000 corporation which is to be formed under the authority of the law creating the new department for the purpose of leasing the terminals and operating them. An appeal is made to all to subscribe as a patriotic duty. A number of favorable replies have been received to a number of typewritten requests that have been forwarded to about one hundred and twenty prominent men of Manhattan and Brooklyn, asked to become incorporators of the "Co-operative Food & Supply Company," and a number of stock subscriptions

have been received, the shares being placed at \$5 each, so as to secure a widespread popular response.

### COURTS DIFFER ON TRADING STAMPS.

An interesting divergence of opinion prevails between the State and federal courts of the State of Washington regarding the legality of trading stamps. It will be recalled, says the Journal of Commerce, that the law enacted through the efforts of the organized retail grocers, prohibiting trading stamps, was declared by the State Supreme Court to be entirely constitutional and grocers everywhere are pinning their faith on the probability that the United States Supreme Court will support the same contention when it is tried there.

It turns out, unbeknown to the trade nationally, that the trading stamp companies secured an injunction in the Federal Court, temporarily suspending the operation of the law, and that this has permitted the companies to still hold forth in the State. In granting that injunction, the Federal District Court gave its opinion of the law as follows:

The use of trading stamps and similar devices is neither more or less than a legitimate system of advertising, and those who employ that system are entitled to the protection of the constitution of the United States. As well might the legislature classify separately those who advertise in the columns of the daily papers, by bill boards, or by electrical signs and impose a tax upon them to the exclusion of others engaged in the same business or calling, who do not so advertise. The attempted classification is purely arbitrary, is a manifest attempt on the part of the legislature to accomplish by indirection what the Supreme Court of the State has declared it cannot accomplish directly, and is in violation of the equality clause of the federal constitution.

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NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.65@8.50
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.25@ 7.00
Oxen and stags.....	4.50@ 7.25
Bulls.....	4.75@ 6.50
Cows.....	2.50@ 6.25
Heifers.....	4.50@ 7.50
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.25@ 9.35

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.00@ 9.50
Live veal, calves, buttermilk.....	@ 5.00
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn.....	@10.00
Live lambs, clipped.....	8.25@ 8.62½
Live sheep, common to fair, unshorn.....	6.00@ 7.50
Live sheep, culls.....	—@—

## LIVE HOGS.

(Market nominal.)

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7.50
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7.75
Pigs.....	@ 7.50
Roughs.....	6.25@ 6.50

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@12½
Choice native light.....	@12
Native, common to fair.....	@11½

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@12½
Choice native light.....	@12
Native, common to fair.....	@11½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@11½
Choice Western, light.....	@11
Common to fair Texas.....	@10½
Good to choice heifers.....	@11
Common to fair heifers.....	@10½
Choice cows.....	@10
Common to fair cows.....	@10
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	9½@10

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	13½@14½	@15
No. 2 ribs.....	12½@13	@14
No. 3 ribs.....	11½@12	@13½
No. 1 loins.....	13½@14½	@16
No. 2 loins.....	12½@13	@15
No. 3 loins.....	11½@12	@14
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	14 @14½	@14½
No. 2 hind and ribs.....	@13½	@14
No. 3 hind and ribs.....	@12½	@13½
No. 1 rounds.....	@11½	@12
No. 2 rounds.....	@11	@11½
No. 3 rounds.....	@10½	@11
No. 1 chucks.....	@10½	@11
No. 2 chucks.....	@9½	@10
No. 3 chucks.....	@8½	@9

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@16
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@15
Western calves, choice.....	@14
Western calves, fair to good.....	@13
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@11

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@9½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@10
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10½
Pigs.....	@11

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@17½
Lambs, choice.....	@16½
Lambs, good.....	@15
Lambs, medium to good.....	@14½
Sheep, choice.....	@15
Sheep, medium to good.....	@14
Sheep, culls.....	@13

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@14½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@14
Smoked picnics, light.....	@10½
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@10

Smoked shoulders.....	@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@17
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@16
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@12
Shoulders, Western.....	@10½
Butts, regular.....	@12
Butts, boneless.....	@14
Fresh hams, city.....	@15
Fresh hams, Western.....	@14½
Fresh picnic hams.....	@10

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$80.00@ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 75.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 75.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00@
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 75.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	12½@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	.11 @12c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	.55 @60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	.35 @80c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	.30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	.25 @30c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	.13 @14c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	.80 @40c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@14c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@30
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@23
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@73
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@70
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 3½

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	24	26
Pepper, Sing., black.....	15½	17½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20½	22½
Pepper, red.....	21	24
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	19	22
Ginger.....	14	17
Mace.....	63	67

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	—@—
Refined.....	12 @12½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 23
No. 2 skins.....	@ 21
No. 3 skins.....	@ 13
Branded skins.....	@ 17
Ticky skins.....	@ 17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 21
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.70
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.25
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.25
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.75
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.50
Branded kips.....	@2.05
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.20
Ticky kips.....	@2.20
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.55

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western dry-picked, avg. best young hens and toms.....	20 @21
Old hens.....	@19
Old toms.....	@18
Chickens, 12 to box—	
Milk fed, mixed weights.....	18 @21
Corn fed, mixed wts., coarse and staggy.....	16 @18½
Chickens, in barrels—	
Milk fed, mixed weights.....	17 @18
Corn fed, mixed weights.....	15 @16
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@17
Western boxes, 38 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@15
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, dry-pkd., 4-4½ lbs.....	@16½
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@16½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	12½@13½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	19½ @4.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, choice.....	@17
Roosters, old.....	@11½
Ducks.....	@14
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms.....	@14
Geese, per lb.....	8 @ 9

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score).....	31½@32
Creamery higher, scoring lots.....	32½@33
Creamery, Firsts.....	30 @31
Process, Extras.....	23½@24½
Process Firsts.....	22½@23

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	@23
Stor. packed firsts to extra first.....	21½@22½
Regular packed, fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	21½@22
Regular packed, fresh gathered firsts.....	20½@21½
Regular packed, fresh gathered, seconds.....	20 @20½
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	19½@19½
Fresh chex, good to prime.....	18 @18½

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	1.75 @ 1.90
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	2.20 @ 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.45 @ 2.50
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.70
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.32½ @ 2.35
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	2.70 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.30 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	nominal@3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New York.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, f. o. b. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nominal@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.20 @ 3.25
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

